

**ANNUAL
ADMINISTRATION
REPORT
(1967-1968)**



**GOVERNMENT
OF
TRIPURA**

ANNUAL
ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF
THE UNION TERRITORY OF TRIPURA
FOR THE YEAR
1967-68.

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**ERRATA TO THE ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT
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FOR 1967-68.**

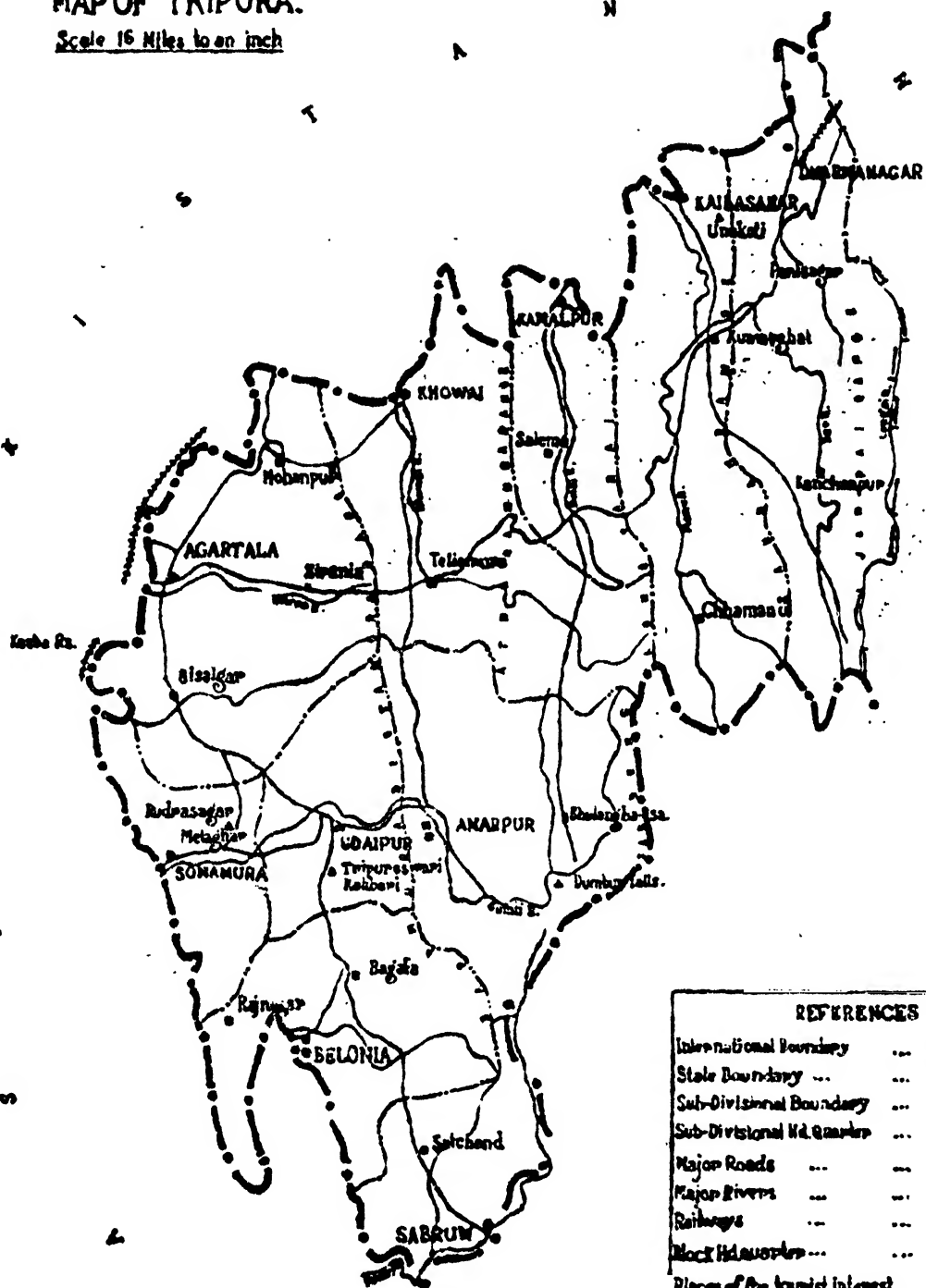
Chapter	Page	Line	For	Read
1. Introduction.	(i)	28	roa	road
2. Administrative Set Up and Composition of the Legislature and the Judiciary.	1	11	P. K. Das	Shri P. K. Das
3. Law Department	9	31	wo	two
	9	32	Assistanst	Assistant
	10	1	value	valued
	10	26	suit	suits
	11	2	budge	budget
	11	11	miscellaneous	miscellaneous
4. Co-operative Department	17	20	Department	Departmental
5. Tribal Welfare Deptt.	18	13	landless	landless
	18	19	fruits plant	fruit plants
	19	3	entier	entire
6. Panchayat Raj Deptt.	20	7	conduc	conduct
7. Labour Department	22	6	Indin	Indian
	22	29	licenses	licences
	23	1	licenses	licences
8. Food and Civil Supplies Deptt.	25	18	tonoes	tonnes
	25	27	entrused	entrusted
	26	3	statutrrory	statutory
	26	7	scare	scarce
	26	29	of	with
9. Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services Deptt.	31	29	Key Vil ages Schemes	Key Village Schemes
	32	6	792 times semens	792 semeis
	33	6	cuttinges	cuttings
10. Education Deptt.	34	32	upgraed	upgraded
	35	17	education	education
	38	2	tipends	stipends
	38	7	childrens	children
	38	9	Stpend	Stipend
	39	17	9 km.	19 kms.
11. Medical and Public Health Deptt.	43	22	litre	litres

(2)

Chapter	Page	Line	For	Read
12. Industries Deptt.	46	15	Rs. 15,34,000	Rs. 15,34,000/-
	46	25	water storage,	water storage
			tanks	tanks
	47	4	head quarter	headquarter
	47	13	Managerial	Managerial
	49	9	hectares	hectares
	49	14	disease	disease
	50	4	Rs. 15,700/-	Rs. 15,700/-
	50	7	departmentally	departmentally
	52	5	24834	2483.4
13. Agriculture Department	52	20	yeild	yield
	52	22	yeilding	yielding
	52	28	yeild	yield
	52	29	decreased	decreased
	52	33	hary	hairy
	55	2	quarters	quarters
	55	19	q uarterly	quarterly
	55	20	journal	journal
14. Community Development Department	61	31	constr ction	construction
	61	32	was	were
15. Forest Department	68	9	s ils	soil
	68	9	soils	soil
	69	9	plantaton	plantation
16. Home (Police) Department	72	14	Andha	Andhra
17. Public Works Department	82	36	10	10%

MAP OF TRIPURA.

Scale 16 Miles to an inch



REFERENCES

International Boundary	---	thick dashed line
State Boundary	---	dashed line
Sub-Divisional Boundary	---	dotted line
Sub-Divisional Hd. Quarter	---	small square
Major Roads	---	solid line
Major Rivers	---	wavy line
Railways	---	line with cross-ticks
Hill Headquarters	---	small triangle
Places of the tourist interest	---	triangle
Hill Range	---	small triangle

INTRODUCTION

Situated between 22°—56'N and 24°—32'N and 91°—10'E and 92°—21'E, Tripura is essentially a border region. 65% of the total area is hilly land and the remaining 35% constitutes flat land. Six principal ranges of hills namely Baramura-Deotamura, Atharamura, Longtharai, Sardang, Sakhan and Jampai increasing in height gradually, run north to south with an average distance of 12 miles between two ranges. Each range as a whole is higher than the one on its west. And the altitudes vary between 50' to 3080' ft. above the sea level. There are 12 river basins, eight of which are important. The drainage pours down north by the Khowai, Dhalai, Manu, Juri and Longai, west by the Gumti and south-west by the Fenny and Muhuri.

The climate of the Territory is generally hot and humid. The temperature generally varies between 8.9°C and 42°C. January is generally the coldest month and May is the hottest month of the year. Rains generally start in April and continue upto the end of October. Heaviest rainfall is in the month of June. The soil is lateritic with little water absorption capacity. The flat land in the valleys is alluvial consisting of sand, silt and clay.

Tripura is strategically important since it lies between the river valleys of Burma and East Pakistan. In fact, the Territory is cut off from the rest of India and is surrounded on three sides by East Pakistan with a long international boundary of about 930 kms. and forms an isolated pocket connected with the main land by only an access road through the hills to the border of Cachar District in Assam. The communication system in the area has never been easy and the Territory has always been regarded as one of the

inaccessible areas of the region. With the construction of the Assam-Agartala road, this area was linked with the rest of the country by road. In fact, even to-day the Assam-Agartala road serves as the life line of the Territory. Before independence, Tripura was entirely dependent on the Railway lines (the then Assam-Bengal Railways) running very close to its borders for communication. The railway stations of the surrounding districts of East Bengal were within a stone's throw from some of the Sub-divisional towns of Tripura. With the partition of the country all these railway stations had gone to East Pakistan and thus the communication system of Tripura was completely disrupted. Tripura has recently been linked with N. F. Railway by the opening of a metre gauge line from Patherkandi to Dharmanagar. Carriage of materials from Dharmanagar to different parts of the Territory has, therefore, to be done by roads. Regular air services operate from Calcutta to Agartala.

Tripura was a princely State. It acceded to the Indian Union in October, 1949 and was administered as a Part 'C' State. With the re-organisation of States from the 1st November, 1956, it became a Union Territory. This Territory is now administered under the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963. The head of the Administration is the Chief Commissioner. There is a popular Ministry and a Legislative Assembly consisting of 30 elected members. There is a Judicial Commissioner's Court. The pattern of civil and criminal administration is the same as obtaining in the rest of the country. There is one District Magistrate for the whole of the Territory which is divided into ten revenue Sub-divisions of which Khowai is under a Deputy Collector and the other nine are each under a Sub-Deputy Collector. For the supervision of the work of Sub-Deputy Collectors these nine Sub-divisions were grouped into three Zones with a Deputy Collector in charge of each. Two members of Parliament represent the Territory in the Lok Sabha and one in the Rajya Sabha.

The population of Tripura rose from 6,39,000 in 1951 to 11,42,000 in 1961. Such an increase in population was mainly due to heavy influx of refugees from the neighbouring districts of East Pakistan after partition. Tripura saw the first influx of refugees in 1941 when communal riots broke out in the district of Dacca. After partition refugees in their thousands again trekked into Tripura for a safe shelter and an honourable living. The rush of influx became so heavy at times that normal arrangements tended to give way upsetting the economic equilibrium of this small Territory. The influx of refugees again became very heavy in 1963 when thousands of families entered Tripura through unauthorised routes. Thus a constant flow of homeless people from East Pakistan has kept this acute problem alive all along. In fact, the refugees now outnumber the original inhabitants. The sex ratio is 1000 males to 932 females. The majority of the population is Hindu. About 20% of the population is literate. 3,60,070 persons belong to the scheduled tribes and 1,19,725 persons to the scheduled castes, according to the 1961 census.

Admittedly a backward area, this 'hilly Territory of Tripura has been making noticeable progress in certain spheres of development such as Education, Health, Agriculture, Roads etc. under the three five year plans. The year under review has taken the Territory a step further in its onward march.

Apart from the rapid increase in the number of educational institutions the most important of the recent development in the sphere of Education is the starting of another B. T. (S. T. T.) College in the existing Hindi Teachers' Training College at Agartala for expansion of training facilities for the in-service teachers.

Tripura has made great headway in the field of Medical and Public Health also. With the employment of highly

qualified Surgeons, Physicians, Gynaecologists etc. in different hospitals, the patients suffering from serious diseases are no longer referred to hospital outside the Territory for better treatment except in very special circumstances. In the field of Agriculture also the progress is remarkable. While in 1951-52 the total cropped area was 4,71,800 acres, the same during 1967-68 was estimated to be 8,29,400 acres. Paddy (Aus, Aman and Boro), Sugarcane, Groundnut, Pulses, Mustard, Cotton, Jute and Mesta, Potato are among the most important crops grown here.

Remarkable progress has been made in the field of communication. At the end of March, 1968, the Territory has 255 kms of metalled roads, 555 kms of black-topped roads and 955 kms of kutchra roads.

With a view to bringing the tribal people educationally and economically on a level with the general population of the country as speedily as possible the Government adopted various Schemes for the welfare of backward classes which have been in operation since the first five year plan. Besides settling the "Jhumias" on plain lands in 55 colonies, various programmes have been taken up for their upliftment. Apart from establishment of schools and hospitals at different places for the benefit of the tribal people, a number of boarding houses have been constructed for their children. Moreover, stipends are awarded regularly to tribal students residing in boarding houses.

Thus with the systematic expansion of medical facilities even in the remotest rural areas ; construction of highways ; setting up of colonies for shifting tribal cultivators ; introduction of improved agricultural method ; promotion of cottage industries and setting up of medium industries ; Tripura has been endeavouring to keep pace with the rest of India in its onward march to planned prosperity.

ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP AND COMPOSITION OF THE LEGISLATURE AND THE JUDICIARY

The Executive

Tripura is a Centrally administered Territory under an Administrator with the designation of Chief Commissioner. Shri U. N. Sharma continued as Chief Commissioner during the year.

To aid and advice the Administrator, there is a Council of Ministers. Shri S. L. Singh, Chief Minister, Shri R. P. Choudhury, Minister, Shri T. M. Das Gupta, Minister, Shri K. Bhattacharjee, Minister and P. K. Das, Minister continued to function. Shri M. Ali continued as Deputy Minister.

The Chief Minister held the charge of confidential and Cabinet, Home (excluding Jails), Secretariat Administration, Appointment and Services, Administrative Reforms, Revenue, Law, Food and Civil Supplies, Public Works, Development (excluding Tribal Welfare and Welfare of Scheduled Castes), Industries, Agriculture, Forest, Transport, Printing and Stationery, Statistics and Rehabilitation.

Shri Raj Prasad Choudhury, Minister held the charge of Tribal Welfare and Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Local Self Government.

Shri Tarit Mohan Das Gupta, Minister held the charge of Medical and Public Health and Labour.

Shri Krishnadas Bhattacharjee, Minister held the charge of Education and Finance.

Shri Prafulla Kumar Das, Minister held the charge of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services and Jails.

The Council of Ministers held 11 meetings and discussed various administrative, agrarian and welfare matters.

The Council of Ministers was assisted by a well organised Secretariat. It had a Chief Secretary, a Finance Secretary and a Judicial Secretary. The Development Commissioner was the ex-officio Secretary of the Development Departments. The Principal Engineer, the Director of Education, the Director of Rehabilitation and the Director of Health Services functioned as ex-officio Secretaries of their respective Departments. Two Deputy Secretaries and four Under Secretaries assisted the Secretaries in the work. One Assistant Legal Remembrancer assisted the Judicial Secretary in his work. One Deputy Development Commissioner assisted the Development Commissioner in his work.

The District Administration of the entire Territory was run by one District Magistrate and Collector with his headquarters at Agartala. There were three Additional District Magistrate and Collectors, one Senior Deputy Magistrate and a number of other officers. The Territory is divided into 10 Revenue Sub-divisions of which Khowai was under a Deputy Collector and the other nine were each under a Sub-Deputy Collector. For the supervision of the work of the Sub-Deputy Collectors, these nine Sub-divisions were grouped into three Zones with a Deputy Collector in charge of each.

The Legislature.

The Second Tripura Legislative Assembly continued to function with 33 members. The Party position of the Legislative Assembly including the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker was as follows :—

Name of the Party	Number
1. Congress	27
2. Communist	1
3. Communist (Marxist)	2
4. Nominated	3
	<hr/> 33

Shri Manindralal Bhowmick and Shri Manoranjan Nath continued to hold the offices of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker respectively.

During the period under report the Legislative Assembly held three sessions for 30 days. The following bills were passed by the Assembly and assented to by the President :—

1. The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1967 (Bill No. 3 of 1967)
2. The West Bengal Security (Tripura Re-enacting) Bill, 1967 (Bill No. 4 of 1967)
3. The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1967 (Bill No. 5 of 1967)
4. The Tripura Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Bill, 1967 (Bill No. 6 of 1967)
5. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1968 (Bill No. 1 of 1968)
6. The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1968 (Bill No. 2 of 1968)

The following rules and regulations were laid on the table of the House under relevant acts :—

The Tripura Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Rules, 1966.

The number of questions dealt with by the Assembly was as follows :—

<u>Class of Questions</u>	<u>Number of Questions</u>	
	<u>Admitted</u>	<u>Answered</u>
1. Short Notice Questions	9	9
2. Starred Questions	610	460
3. Unstarred Questions	114	109

Other business transacted by the Legislative Assembly was as follows :—

<u>Class of Business</u>	<u>Number of business discussed</u>	<u>Decision of the House</u>		
		<u>Passed</u>	<u>Lost</u>	<u>Withdrawn</u>
1. Resolutions	31	2	10	19
2. Motions	5	—	—	
3. Matters of Urgent Public Importance	6	—	—	—

The following Assembly Committees were constituted and functioned during the year :—

<u>Name of the Committees</u>	<u>Number of Meetings held</u>	<u>Number of Reports</u>
		<u>submitted</u>
1. Rules Committee	3	2
2. Business Advisory Committee	1	1
3. Committee on Privileges	8	2
4. Committee on Petitions	3	2
5. Committee on Absence of Members	2	1
6. Committee on Delegated Legislature	1	Nil
7. Committee on Public Accounts	6	1
8. Committee on Estimates	6	1

The work of the Legislative Assembly Secretariat was managed by a Secretary.

As against the budget grant of Rs. 3,69,700/-, an amount of Rs. 3,68,815.93 paise (subject to reconciliation by audit) was incurred by the Legislative Assembly during the year.

The Judiciary.

The Court of the Judicial Commissioner is the highest Judiciary in this Territory. There are one District and Sessions Judge, one Additional District and Sessions Judge, one Subordinate and Assistant Judge, one Additional Sub-Judge and nine Munsiffs (including the Registrar for the Judicial Commissioner's court) having a separate court for each. Four Munsiffs were invested with powers to enable them to try cases triable by Magistrates.

HOME (POLITICAL) DEPARTMENT

The Home (Political) Department continued to carry out the multifarious functions relating to border affairs, problems of minorities, foreigners and citizenship, Eastern Zonal Council, relief to political sufferers, resettlement and welfare of ex-servicemen and serving Defence Services personnel, State ceremonies, etc.

Eastern Zonal Council

The Territory of Tripura has been included in the list of States of the Eastern Zone of the five zonal councils constituted under section 15 of the States Re-organisation Act, 1956. During the year the Eastern Zonal Council held no meeting.

Relief to Political Sufferers

Lump sum financial assistance from the Home Minister's Discretionary Grant was given to the political sufferers for amelioration of their distress. Educational concessions in the shape of stipends and book grants were also given to the children of political sufferers.

Welfare of Ex-servicemen and Serving Defence Services Personnel

Matters relating to welfare and resettlement of ex-servicemen and serving Defence Services personnel were dealt with by the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board under the direct supervision of the Department. The Board attended the cases relating to security of property, unauthorised occupation of land and land disputes of serving Defence Services personnel, ex-servicemen and their dependents.

During the year, 56 duplicate discharge certificates were obtained from the respective Record Offices and Centres for distribution to the ex-servicemen who lost their original certificates. 2 cases of commutation of pension of ex-servicemen and settlement of accounts of 15 released/discharged soldiers were finalised by the Board. 22 cases of Serving Defence Services personnel seeking discharge on compassionate ground were verified by the Board. The Board also verified the home addresses of 66 Serving Defence Services personnel at the request of the various Records Offices/Centres.

Four ex-servicemen were given financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 550/- for alleviation of their economic hardship during the year.

Ex-Servicemen's Resettlement Scheme

The Government continued to allocate land at the rate of two standard acres to individual ex-servicemen free of nazarana for their rehabilitation. The scheme for resettlement of 500 ex-servicemen could not make much headway due to some technical difficulties.

Educational facilities

The wards of the ex-servicemen continued to receive educational concessions from the Education Department of the Government.

Ex-servicemen's Welfare Centre

The Social Welfare Centre (Samaj Kalyan Kendra) at Nagicherra Ex-servicemen's Colony continued its activities on balwadi, craft, maternity and adult literacy among adult women.

Flag day

As usual the Flag Day was observed on the 7th December, 1967 throughout the Territory for collection of donations for the welfare of the ex-servicemen and an amount of Rs. 902.73 paise was collected.

Re-Unions/Rallies of Ex-servicemen

Re-union and rallies of ex-servicemen was held on the 26th January, 1968 and about 500 ex-servicemen participated in the rally which was addressed by the Chief Minister.

Ex-servicemen's Co-operative Societies

The ex-servicemen's co-operative societies, namely, Nagicherra Praktan Sainik Sarbartha Sadhak Samity, Ltd. and Khowai Praktan Sainik Krishi Unnayan Samabaya Samity, Ltd. continued to render activities for the welfare of the ex-servicemen.

Ex-servicemen's Charitable Fund

The Committee on Administration of the Post-War Services Reconstruction Fund did not hold any meeting during the year. No further meeting of the State Managing Committee for the administration of Special Services Fund was held during the year. The decisions of the State Managing Committee taken on 22. 2. 67 was to utilise the Special Services Fund for construction of a hostel for the school-going children of the ex-servicemen in Tripura and to keep the Post-War Services Reconstruction Fund in the State Bank of India, Agartala to yield interest for the purpose of awarding stipends to the students who would stay in the hostel. The hostel was proposed to be constructed in the premises of the Khayerpur Pallymangal Higher Secondary School. As the site is inundated during heavy rains, a new site for the hostel is being traced out.

LAW DEPARTMENT

The highest Judiciary in Tripura is the court of the Judicial Commissioner. The Judicial Commissioner of Tripura is also the Judicial Commissioner of Manipur. He holds court in Tripura for about two weeks in a month.

The number of cases disposed of in the Judicial Commissioner's court during the period from 1.4.67 to 31.3.68 was 359 as against 1191 cases for disposal (including 706 cases instituted during the period), leaving a balance of 832 cases. Out of the cases disposed of, 290 were civil and 69 criminal.

The total receipts in the Judicial Commissioner's court amounted to Rs. 30,000/-. The total expenditure for the court of the Judicial Commissioner was Rs. 78,317/- as against the budget grant of Rs. 95,100/- during the year.

There are 12 civil courts in Tripura subordinate to the court of the Judicial Commissioner, of which one is the District Judge's court, one is the Additional District Judge's court, one is the Subordinate Judge's court, one is the Additional Subordinate Judge's court and the remaining eight are the courts of the Munsiffs. The District Judge also functions as Sessions Judge, Special Judge under Prevention of Corruption Act, Presiding Officer of Labour Court, Chairman of the Agricultural Income Tax Appellate Tribunal and Motor Accident Claims Tribunal, Member of Compensation Tribunal under Defence of India Rules, Vice-Chairman of the Board constituted u/s 59(27), (7) and (5) of the Prisons Act 1894, Arbitrator under sub-rule 1 of rule 10 of the Defence of India (Tripura Requisition and Acquisition of Immovable Property) Rules, 1966 and Commissioner, Workmen's Compensation Act.

The two Subordinate Judges are vested with the powers of the Assistant Sessions Judge. The Subordinate Judge,

Agartala has been vested with the powers to try suits value at Rs. 401/- to Rs. 500/- of Sadar Sub-division as S. C. C. suits under the Provincial Small Causes Court Act, 1887. The Subordinate Judge has also been appointed as Claims Officer under the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960. All the Munsiffs except those of Sadar are vested with the powers to try criminal cases as 1st class Magistrates. All the Munsiffs have been vested with the powers of S.C.C. Judges to the extent of Rs. 400/-. They have also been empowered to dispose of claims under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (Act 11 of 1948). They are also authorised to take cognizance of proceedings under Indian Succession Act, 1925 arising in their respective jurisdictions, valid upto Rs. 1,000/- only.

The number of civil appeals and cases, criminal motions, criminal appeals and special case disposed of in the courts of the District and Sessions Judge and the Additional District and Sessions Judge was 897 as against 1823 cases for disposal (including 905 cases instituted during the year), leaving a balance of 926 cases at the end of the year.

The number of sessions cases disposed of in the Sessions Judge's court, Additional Sessions Judge's court and two Assistant Sessions Judges' courts was 54 as against 63 cases for disposal (including 48 cases instituted during the year), leaving a balance of 9 cases.

The number of civil appeals, civil suits and cases, and criminal appeals disposed of in the courts of the two Subordinate Judges and eight Munsiffs was 1668 as against 3353 cases for disposal (including 1598 cases instituted during the year), leaving a balance of 1685 cases.

The total receipts in the District and Sessions Judge's court and courts subordinate thereto was Rs. 1,06,853.49 paise during the year. The total expenditure for the District

and Sessions Judge's court and courts subordinate thereto was Rs. 4,67,329/- as against the budget grant of Rs. 4,84,600/- during the year.

There were one District Magistrate and Collector, three Additional District Magistrates and one Senior Deputy Magistrate. Two Additional District Magistrates did not perform magisterial work. There were 50 Stipendiary Magistrates, of them 23 were vested with 1st class powers, 9 with 2nd class powers and the remaining 18 with 3rd class powers to try criminal cases. Almost all the Magistrates had to perform other administrative and miscellaneous functions in addition to trial of criminal cases.

The number of criminal cases, criminal appeals and motions disposed of was 8477 as against 14314 cases for disposal (including 10294 cases instituted during the year), leaving a balance of 5837 cases during the year.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Economic Condition.

There were sporadic floods and cyclones in different parts of the Territory causing damage to property and standing crops. Moreover, there was failure of crops in certain areas due to late monsoon, resulting in deterioration of economic condition of the people. Adequate relief measures were taken to tide over the situation. To find employment opportunity for the indigent people in the badly affected areas, Test Relief Works were taken up. The following relief measures were undertaken in order to relieve the distressed people throughout the Territory :—

Gratuitious Relief :

A sum of Rs. 4,00,000/- was sanctioned by the Government for payment of gratuitous relief in the shape of cash

grant, rations, etc. to the people of the flood and cyclone affected areas, out of which an amount of Rs. 3,96,262/- was spent. Besides, an amount of Rs. 3,500/- was spent to provide relief to the fire victims during the year.

Test Relief

To mitigate the hardship of the people in the distressed pockets, a sum of Rs. 4,38,000/- was spent for providing employment to the able-bodied members of the distressed families to earn their bread through test relief scheme.

Loans and Advances

With a view to helping the agriculturists to promote production of foodgrains and other seasonal crops, an amount of Rs. 3,50,000/- was advanced as agricultural loan for the purchase of bullocks, seeds, agricultural implements, etc. Besides, a sum of Rs. 1,35,000/ was disbursed to the tribal cultivators whose jhum cultivation was affected either by heavy rainfall or drought. The facility was extended to the tribal people to meet their needs during the lean period, so that the traditional money lenders could not squeeze them.

Revenue Collection

The District Magistrate and Collector was responsible for the revenue collection work in the Territory. There were ten Revenue Sub-divisions, with 45 Tehsil Offices.

The current demand under land revenue for the year 1967-68 was Rs. 22,97,439.53 and the arrear demand was Rs. 36,34,736.94 paise. The total amount collected against the current demand stood at Rs. 8,25,682.40 paise and the total collection against the arrear demand amounted to Rs. 11,45,047.63 paise. The percentage of collection to the current demand and the arrear demand was 36% percent and 32% percent respectively. Compared with the percentage of collection to the current and the arrear demand of the previous year, which was 39% percent, and 33%percent, there was decrease in the collection of the revenue.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

The general financial position of Tripura in respect of the budget estimates and the revised estimates both for revenue and expenditure for the year 1967-68 was as under :—

	Budget Estimates Rs.	Revised Estimates Rs.
Revenue expenditure—	12,88,52,000/-	15,02,88,000/-
Capital expenditure—	6,40,90,000/-	6,19,12,000/-
Loan expenditure—	49,50,000/-	1,07,22,000/-
Total—	19,78,92,000/-	22,29,22,000/-
Plan—	4,28,77,000/-	4,52,54,000/-
Non-Plan—	15,50,15,000/-	17,76,68,000/-

Against the revenue expenditure of Rs. 12,88,52,000/- in the budget estimates and that of Rs. 15,02,88,000/- in the revised estimates, revenue receipts were estimated to be as under :—

Revenue—	1,25,11,000/-	1,70,04,000/-
Recoveries—	1,54,35,000/-	1,58,24,000/-
Opening balance of the previous year—	...	(—) 27,32,000/-
Total—	2,79,46,000/-	3,00,96,000/-

The balance of Rs. 10,09,06,000/- in the budget estimates (total revenue expenditure Rs. 12,88,52,000/- less revenue receipts Rs. 2,79,46,000/-) and that of Rs. 12,01,92,000/- in the revised estimates (total revenue expenditure Rs. 15,02,88,000/- less revenue receipts Rs. 3,00,96,000/-) were estimated to be received from the Central Government as grant-in-aid.

Against the capital expenditure of Rs. 6,90,40,000/- (Rs. 6,40,90,000/- plus Rs. 49,50,000/-) in the budget estimates and that of Rs. 7,26,34,000/- (Rs. 6,19,12,000/- plus Rs. 1,07.22,000/-) in the revised estimates, receipts were estimated to be as under :—

	Budget Estimates Rs.	Revised Estimates Rs.
Recoveries—	3,51,48,000/-	3,67,29,000/-
Opening balance of the previous year—	...	1,09,15,000/-
Total—	3,51,48,000/-	4,76,44,000/-

The balance of Rs. 3,38,92,000/- in the budget estimates (total capital expenditure Rs. 6,90,40,000/- less receipts Rs. 3,51,48,000/-) and that of Rs. 2,49,90,000/- in the revised estimates (total capital expenditure Rs. 7,26,34,000/- less receipts Rs. 4,76,44,000/-) were estimated to be received from the Central Government as loan.

The main sources of revenue are land revenue, state excise duties, taxes on vehicles, other taxes and duties, stamps, registration fees, education, animal husbandry, electricity schemes, public works and forest

ELECTION DEPARTMENT

During the year no bye-election was held. Election to the seat of the Member of the Council of States from Tripura was held in March, 1968 and the Education Minister of India was elected uncontested.

The election petition against the election to the Tripura West Parliamentary Constituency was sub-judice.

An amount of Rs. 1,69,557/- was spent against the budget provision of Rs. 1,90,000/- for the Department during the year.

FIRE SERVICE

The Fire Service Units at Agartala, Udaipur and Dharmaganagar continued to function. The total operational staff of these units was 86. In addition, one radio mechanic and one mechanic-cum-fitter were attached to the Fire Service Unit of Agartala for repairing the radio equipments and fire service vehicles and engines of all units.

The scheme for setting up a Fire Service Unit at Belonia was sanctioned during the year. Necessary steps were taken for implementation of the scheme. The Belonia Fire Service Unit was provided with 18 operational staff during the year. Wireless was installed at the Fire Service Unit at Agartala during the year.

The Fire Service Units responded to 198 fire calls and one false call during the year. In addition, 53 special calls were attended to by them.

An amount of Rs. 3,24,483/- was spent against the budget provision of Rs. 3 22,200/- during the year for running the Fire Service Units. The excess expenditure was due to filling up of some vacant posts.

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

There were 684 Co-operative Societies in Tripura at the end of the year under report. The activities of the societies were as under :—

State Co-operative Bank

Tripura State Co-operative Bank Ltd., which was organised during the Second Plan period with head office at Agartala continued to function. The total membership of the Bank rose from 442 to 455 at the end of the year. The share capital of the Bank stood at Rs. 10,12,000/-. The total deposits and loans outstanding were Rs. 34,67,000/- and Rs. 24,28,000/- respectively. Various steps were taken by the Bank in regard to supply of short-term credit to the cultivators timely. The

Bank was provided with Rs. 38,330/- as managerial grant, Rs. 3,00,000/- as long-term loan and Rs. 5,25,000/- as rehabilitation grant. The Bank earned profit of Rs. 4,800/- against loss of Rs. 14,000/- in the previous year.

Land Mortgage Bank

Tripura Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., which was organised during the Second Plan period continued to function. The membership of the Bank rose from 1,253 to 1,373. The share capital of the Bank rose to Rs. 2,02,100/- from Rs. 1,96,900/-. The Bank was provided with Rs. 11,340/- as managerial subsidy for maintenance of the existing land valuation officers during the year. The Bank earned net profit of Rs. 4,800/- as against Rs. 4,300/- in the last year.

Marketing Societies

14 Primary Marketing Societies and one Apex Marketing Society which were organised during the Second and Third Plan periods to link up credit with marketing and also to provide marketing facilities of the agricultural produce at fair price continued to function. The membership of these societies stood at 1,747 while the paid up share capital of these societies amounted to Rs. 8,95,000/-. The total sale proceeds of these societies was Rs. 60,14,000/-. The societies took up the distribution of consumers' articles in the rural areas. Additional share capital contribution to the extent of Rs. 50,000/- was provided to two societies at the rate of Rs. 25,000/- each. Rs. 37,300/- was given as subsidy to 14 societies for grading staff and Rs. 40,000/- was given to one society for purchase of a truck. An amount of Rs. 16,000/- was provided to eight societies for distribution of consumers' articles in the rural areas.

Education of Non-Officials

Under the programme of education of non-officials, 43 office bearers, 219 managing committee members, 384 prospective managing committee members and 42 ordinary

members were imparted training by the educational units of the Tripura State Co-operative Union Ltd. The union was given grant-in-aid to the extent of Rs. 49,800/- for implementation of the training programme and strengthening of the union.

Farming Society

Two Collective Farming and one Joint Farming Society organised under Non-Plan Scheme continued to function. They had 392 members and covered an area of 2110 acres.

Consumers' Stores

Four Primary Consumers' Stores were provided with an amount of Rs. 10,000/- as share capital contribution for supply of essential commodities to the consumers at a reasonable and fair price.

The Wholesale Consumers' Stores was provided with an amount of Rs. 1,23,000/- as clean credit accommodation. The Wholesale Stores distributed various articles to the consumers through its branches. The Wholesale Stores distributed rice also in and around Agartala town through its six units.

Rs. 2,90,000/- was provided to Tripura Wholesale Consumers' Co-operative Stores Ltd., for setting up a Department Stores to cater to the needs of the consumers in one place.

The Co-operative Department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 22,50,900/- as against the budget provision of Rs.25,09,000/- during the year under report for Plan and Non-Plan Schemes.

TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

During the year under report, a provision of Rs. 31,44,100/- was made in the budget for implementation of the various schemes for the welfare of scheduled tribes and an expenditure of Rs. 31,40,100/- was incurred.

Under the scheme for the settlement of Jhumia tribesmen, 1,108 jhumia families were allotted land and given first instalment of grant at the rate of Rs. 300/- per family for reclamation of land, purchase of bullocks and agricultural implements. 1,007 jhumia families were given second instalment of grant at the rate of Rs. 200/- per family .

848 landless scheduled tribe families were settled on land at an expenditure of Rs. 1,88,800/-

Four model colonies for the tribesmen were set up at Jarulbachai under Sadar Sub-Division, Mohanbhug under Sonamura Sub-division, Ganganagar under Khowai Sub-division and Mainarma under Kailashahar Sub-division. Seeds and fruits plant of improved variety worth Rs. 1,34,600/- were distributed to the tribesmen settled in the model colonies.

Nine training-cum-production centres established previously were continued at an expenditure of Rs. 1,16,461/- for imparting training to the tribesmen in various trades.

Under the programme for development of road communication in the tribal areas, link and village approach roads measuring about 240 kilometers were constructed at an expenditure of Rs. 5,30,000/-.

Under the education programme, construction of two boarding houses were taken up at an expenditure of Rs. 61,100/-. Eleven primary schools in the tribal areas were given building grants at a cost of Rs. 11,000/-. 102 students admitted in different boarding houses were given stipends to the extent of Rs. 55,500/-

Welfare of Scheduled Castes

During the year, an amount of Rs. 2,40,500/- was provided in the budget for the welfare of scheduled castes and the entire amount was spent.

465 landless scheduled caste agricultural labourers were settled on land and given grants to the extent of Rs. 1,26,000/- for purchase of bullocks, agricultural implements, etc. 66 families were given housing subsidy involving an expenditure of Rs. 19,800/-. 44 students were given boarding house stipends involving an expenditure of Rs. 24,000/-. 14 students were given Rs. 3,355.42 paise as stipends for undergoing training in the Industrial Institute.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

The Department continued to procure standardised forms and stationeries for all Departments of the Government from the Government of India Stores in Calcutta. The deficiency in supply was met by local purchase and local printing. Special forms standardised by the Government were printed at the Government Press. An amount of Rs. 1,76,081.16 paise was spent for procurement of forms and stationery stores from the Government of India during the year.

The publication and distribution of the Tripura Gazette was continued as usual. All notifications and orders issued by the Government and the acts and rules of the Central Government were published in the Tripura Gazette. Apart from printing of the Tripura Gazette, a good number of Government publications was published by the Government Press.

The priced publications of the Government were properly stored for sale to the public. The proceeds of the sale of publications amounted to Rs. 4,967.30 paise during the year.

An amount of Rs. 1,91,525.53 paise was spent for purchase of printing machine of modern design. The Department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 8,10,679.88 paise as against the budget provision of Rs. 12,18,000/-.

PANCHAYAT RAJ DEPARTMENT

The programme for setting up Panchayats was initiated in this Territory during the Third Plan period. The U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, was extended to Tripura with certain modification with effect from May, 1959 and the Tripura Panchayat Raj Rules were framed thereunder in 1961.

During the year under review conduct of general elections in Jirania, Panisagar, Kamalpur, and Khowai Community Development Blocks was completed for the second term of office. Besides, conduct of bye-elections in 12 constituencies of Teliamura C.D. Block and re-election and bye-election, in 16 constituencies of Bishalgarh C.D. Block were Completed.

The Gaon Panchayats and the Nyaya Panchayats so far established were authorised to start functioning under the statute by a formal notification issued by the Government. The agencies of the Gaon Panchayats were utilised mainly to step up agricultural production in the villages by digging compost pits, excavation of field channels, constructing village roads, reclaiming waste lands, etc. 65 non-officials had undergone condensed course of training in the Panchayati Raj Training Institute at Arundhutinagar during the year and they were subsequently employed as Panchayat Secretaries.

A sum of Rs. 10,09,700/- under non-plan budget and Rs.80,800/- under plan budget were utilised for implementation of the panchayat programme during the year as against budget provision of Rs. 10,17,100/- and Rs. 80,800/- under non-plan and plan schemes respectively.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT

The Statistical Department continued to serve as the central agency for co-ordination, collection, analysis and dissemination of all statistical data relating to different Departments of the Government.

The Joint Machine Tabulation Unit for Tripura and Manipur set up at Agartala during the year 1963-64 continued its activities in regard to processing national sample survey data of State sample both for Tripura and Manipur. The 22nd round national sample survey programme was taken up by the national sample survey unit of this Department after completion of 21st round programme successfully. The annual survey of industries (state sector) for the year 1965 was completed successfully and the work for the year 1966 was taken up.

The following statistical publications were brought out during the year under report :—

1. Quarterly bulletin of economics & statistics
Vol. XIII No. 3 & 4, Vol. XIV No. 1 & 2,
2. Price bulletin (fortnightly),
3. Report on land utilisation survey—Vol. II, III
& IV.

As against the budget provision of Rs. 8,27,000/-, a sum of Rs. 8,25,694/- was spent during the year.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

During the year 1967-68, the following labour laws were in force in Tripura :-

1. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923,
2. Cotton Ginning & Pressing Factories Act, 1925.
3. Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926,
4. Payment of Wages Act, 1936,
5. Bengal Shops & Establishments Act, 1940, extended to Tripura,
6. Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946,
7. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
8. Minimum Wages Act, 1948,
9. Factories Act, 1948,
10. Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948,
11. Plantations Labour Act, 1951,
12. Working Journalist Amendment Act, 1952,
13. Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952,
14. Motor Transport Workers' Act, 1961,
15. Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1962,
16. Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1963,
17. Payment of Bonus Act, 1965,
18. Beedi & Cigar Workers' (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966.

11 new Trade Unions were registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926. Out of 62 Trade Unions registered previously, registration of 33 Trade Unions was cancelled. The total number of Trade Unions functioning during the year stood at 40.

Out of 81 old registered factories, the licenses of 77 were renewed and 6 new factories were registered, thereby bringing the total number of registered factories to 83.

The licenses of five old Motor Transport Undertakings were renewed. No new Motor Transport Undertaking was registered during the year.

Out of 177 cases of labour dispute including 62 pending cases of the preceding year, 40 cases were settled amicably and 26 cases were disposed of. The remaining 111 cases were pending.

The plantation labourers constitute 8.4% of the total labour population in Tripura. The total number of workers employed in tea plantation during the year was 11072. Compared with the number of plantation labourers during 1966-67 which was 10,800, there was an increase by 2½% during the year. The daily average attendance of plantation labourers was 8200 approximately as against 8000 approximately during the previous year. The average per capita monthly earning of tea plantation workers was Rs. 46.86 paise during the year.

The existing seven Labour Welfare Centres and four Balwadis continued to function for the welfare of the plantation labourers. The main activities of the Labour Welfare Centres were to provide educational, recreational and vocational training facilities to the tea plantation labourers and to remove the prevailing social vices existing among illiterate labourers by educating them to lead a temperate and disciplined life. The activities of the Balwadis were to provide amenities for the education and health of the children upto the age of six years of tea plantation workers. Children admitted into the Balwadis were supplied with tiffin. A sum of Rs. 77,366.60 paise was spent for running these Labour Welfare Centres and Balwadis against the budget provision of Rs. 78,000/-

For running the Labour Directorate, an amount of Rs. 1,26,156.52 paise was spent as against the budget provision of Rs. 1,28,000/-.

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

Procurement and Distribution of Foodgrains

Tripura is deficit in foodgrains. In order to meet the deficiency, the Government of India allotted 22,168 tonnes of rice and 22,326 tonnes of wheat, of which 14,605 tonnes of rice and 20,456 tonnes of wheat were received. The remaining quantity of rice and wheat was awaiting delivery from the Central Pool when the year ended. The procurement of rice and paddy was also undertaken locally. As against the target for procurement of 1000 tonnes of rice and 14000 tonnes of paddy, 33 tonnes of rice and 2430 tonnes of paddy were procured. The procurement of rice and paddy was made by requisitioning and from voluntary sales. The procurement price was fixed at Rs. 56.25 paise per quintal of paddy and 93.73 paise per quintal of rice.

Foodgrains were supplied to the people through fair price shops against family cards. During the months of June and July, 1967, 129 fair price shops covering about 8,88,495 persons were in operation, but at the end of March, 1968 there were 122 fair price shops covering about 7,00,000 persons. During the year, 14,862 tonnes of rice, 19,387 tonnes of wheat and 854 tonnes of paddy were distributed through fair price shops.

Buffer stocks of essential foodstuff, viz., salt, pulses and edible oil to the extent of two months' requirement was maintained on Government account. The stocks were replenished from time to time to ensure that two months' supplies were always in hand. The stocks were stored mainly at Agartala. The prices for sale of the commodities were fixed by the Government taking into account the Government issue price which was determined on 'no profit and no loss' basis and a reasonable margin of profit for the traders. If, however

the price fixed by the Government was found to be more than the market price, the commodities were sold at the market price and in that case, the losses were subsidised by the Government as far as practicable. No subsidy was paid by the Government on such account during the year. The following table will show the quantity of various essential foodstuff procured to build up buffer stock, the quantity released for sale and the quantity in stock as on 31.3.68 :—

Name of the foodstuff	Opening balance as on, 1.4.67	Quantity procured during the year	Quantity released for sale	Quantity in stock as on 31.3.68
1	2	3	4	5
1. Salt	961 tonnes	225 tonnes	405 tonnes	781 tonnes
Edible Oil				
(a) Mustard oil	309 tonnes	300 tonnes	178 tonnes	431 tonnes
(b) Vegetable oil	—	100 tonnes	53 tonnes	47 tonnes
3. Pulses	393 tonnes	346 tonnes	545 tonnes	194 tonnes

An expenditure of Rs. 1,40,17,687/- was incurred against the budget provision of Rs. 3,13,73,500/- by the Food Organisation during the year.

Supply of Essential Commodities

The Civil Supplies Organisation was entrusted with matters relating to the supply of various essential commodities, like iron and steel, cement, sugar, kerosene, textiles and petroleum products. The Organisation had to coordinate the programme for the movement of the essential commodities on Government as well as traders' account. It also took necessary steps to regulate the import and distribution of essential commodities within the Territory by issuing licences, permits, authorisations, etc. to the importers. It endeavoured to exercise check on

the soaring prices of essential commodities by exercising statutory or executive measures, as and when required.

During the year, the Government of India removed statutory control over price and distribution of all categories of steel from 1.5.67. The Government of India, however, entrusted the Joint Plant Committee to look after the distribution of scarce categories of steel, viz., B.C.I. sheets, G.C.I. sheets, B. P. sheets etc., produced by the major steel plants, like Tata and Tisco. During the year about 134 tonnes of B.C.I. sheets were imported from such steel plants by the dealers direct. Although the control was lifted on iron and steel, there was some sort of control over distribution of certain categories of steel as per "The Tripura Iron and Steel Information order, 1967", issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 on 8.12.67.

The Government of India in their Notification No. I-32/67 CEM dated 23.12.67 enforced the "Cement Control Order, 1967" providing inter alia some powers to the State Governments for exercising control over the price line of cement. During the year 7,600 tonnes of cement under 'rate contract' and 4,000 tonnes of cement 'outside rate contract' were imported.

An order called the "Tripura Hydrogenated Vegetable Oil Dealers' Licencing Order, 1967" was issued on 13.6.67 under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for licensing all dealers in vegetable oils.

"The Tripura State Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order 1358 T.E." was repealed under section 16 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. This was made effective from 2.12.67 in accordance of the decisions of the Government of India.

Since January, 1968 till March, 1968, the supply position of kerosene oil was not satisfactory due to restriction on booking imposed by the Railways and failure on the part of the

Assam Oil Company to despatch sufficient quantity, even when limited booking was allowed by the Railways.

The supply position of baby food and cycle tyres and tubes was improved slightly during the last part of year under review.

The total expenditure of the Organisation was Rs. 2,82,000/- as against the budget provision of Rs. 2,86,300/- during the year.

REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

The influx of migrants from East Pakistan increased during the year 1967-68. During the year, 1,967 families consisting of 9,991 persons entered Tripura through unauthorised routes, as against 805 families consisting of 4,726 persons during the preceding year. Of them, 331 families consisting of 1,598 persons were sent to Mana camp in Madhya Pradesh. Out of the aforesaid refugees, 974 families consisting of 3,293 persons were residing in different camps. They were given relief benefits as per existing scales and remaining 662 families comprising 5,100 refugees were residing outside camps. They were not given any relief benefits as per existing instructions of the Govt. of India. 599 families comprising 2,048 persons belonging to the "Permanent Liability" category were allowed accommodation in the Permanent Liability Camp at Arundhutinagar and they were also given relief benefits.

For construction of a Permanent Liability Home for the destitute migrants already approved by the Government of India, an amount of Rs. 1,38,651/- was spent and the work was in progress.

For purchase of bullocks and supply of seeds and fertilizers to the new migrants, an amount of Rs. 65,400/- was sanctioned as loan and an amount of Rs. 15,260/- as grant and paid to 218 families.

An amount of Rs. 4,33,233/- was spent as against the budget provision of Rs. 9,81,000/- on account of payment of grants and loans to the migrant families.

REGISTRATION

The registration of documents was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 and the Tripura Registration Rules, 1954. The destruction of records was done as per provisions of the Destruction of Registration Records Rules, 1963.

34 money lenders were registered under the Bombay Money Lenders Act, 1946 as extended to this Territory in 1959.

16 marriages under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 were registered during the year.

The details of registration work done during the year was as under :-

Number of registration

Compulsory	Optional	Total of Cols. 1 & 2	Movable property	Total of Cols 3 & 4
1	2	3	4	5
58,344	847	59,191	782	59,973

Aggregate value of property transferred by registered deeds

Effecting immovable property	Effecting movable property	Total of Cols. 6 & 7
6	7	8
Rs. 5,67,69,486/-	Rs. 22,97,651/-	Rs. 5,90,67,137/-

Total receipts	Refund	Net receipts	Total expenditure	Net income
9	10	11	12	13

Rs. 3,03,177.93 paise — Rs.3,03,177.93 paise Rs. 1,51,938.18 paise Rs. 1,51,239.75 Paise,

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

The Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, the Tripura Motor Vehicles Rules, 1954 and the Bengal Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1932 and Tax Rules, 1933 were in force in the Territory.

As in the previous year, the State Transport Authority consisting of seven members with the District Magistrate and Collector, Tripura as Chairman and the Registering Authority Motor Vehicles as Secretary continued to function.

Two viable units of passenger transport and one viable unit of goods transport continued to function.

During the year under report, the passengers bus services continued to operate in 18 routes. To serve the transport needs of the Agartala town and its neighbourhood, bus services in four routes continued to operate.

The numbers of new vehicles registered during the year. were as under :—

Private car	— 61
Contract carriage	— 67
Goods carrier	— 72
Motor Cycle	— 77
Trailer	— 52
Tructor	— —
Stage carriage	— 13
Vans	— 29

The total number of vehicles category-wise as on 31.3.68 stood as under :-

Private car	— 711
Contract carriage	— 406
Goods carrier	— 1012
Motor Cycle	— 238
Trailer	— 211
Tructor	— 31
Stage carriage	— 251
Vans	— 68

Total— 2928

The number of driving licences and learners' licences issued during the year were 241 and 1498 respectively.

The total amount of revenue collected during the year was Rs. 2,00,000/- approximately. The expenditure for the Transport Organisation was 37,879/- as against the budget provision of Rs. 45,000/-

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY SERVICES DEPARTMENT

As in the previous years, the Department undertook activities for animal welfare, production of better breeds of livestock and poultry, and control and treatment of animal diseases during the year.

Veterinary Institutions

Under the Non-Plan Schemes, one Veterinary Hospital, eleven Veterinary Dispensaries, five Rural Veterinary Dispensaries, eight Stockman Centres, seven Veterinary Units and two Mobile Veterinary Units were in position at the end of March, 1967 and these continued to function during the year

Under the Plan Schemes, two Stockman Centres opened during the year 1966-67 and these continued to function. During the year, two Veterinary Dispensaries & five Stockman Centres were opened. In these Veterinary Institutions under Plan and Non-Plan Scheme, 1,38,937 livestock were treated, 9,124 castration were performed, 76,615 inoculations were done and 292 epidemic reports were received and attended to with promptitude. In the Disease Investigation Laboratory at Agartala, 2,959 faecal samples, 180 samples of blood serum, 380 samples of blood smear and 19 miscellaneous samples were examined and 171 post-mortem examinations were conducted.

Mastitis Control Scheme

For the purpose of studying the prevalence of mastitis in cattle and evolving measures for the effective treatment and control of the disease, 50% financial assistance was given by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to the State Government. Under the Scheme, 38 cows and 142 milk samples were examined, 163 strains isolated and 91 strains sent to the Indian Veterinary Research Institute for typing serologically.

Rinderpest Eradication Scheme

13,866 cattle were vaccinated against the disease.

Ranikhet Disease Control Scheme

18,321 birds were vaccinated against the disease.

Training and Education

One student was sent for B. V. Sc. & A. H. Course in 1967-68.

Poultry and Piggery Development Scheme

Under the Non-Plan Schemes, one Poultry Farm, one Duck Multiplication Centre, four Poultry Extension Centres and four Duck Extension Centres continued to function. In these Institutions, 17,214 chicks and 1,32,707 eggs were produced. 1,540 birds for breeding were distributed, 75,356 eggs for table and 1,000 eggs for hatching were sold.

Under the Non-Plan Schemes, one Pig Breeding Farm and two Piggery Units continued to function. One Piggery Unit has been opened at Lalcherra during the year. In these institutions, 80 piglings were born and 52 pigs/piglings were distributed to the interested breeders.

Key Villages Schemes.

Under the Non-Plan Schemes, five Key Village Blocks continued to function.

Under the Plan Schemes, the area of Belonia and Kailashahar Key Village Blocks was expanded. Four Artificial Insemination Sub-Centres were established during the year. Thus, the total number of Artificial Insemination Sub-Centre stood at 40 in the Key Village Blocks at the end of March, 1968. In these Institutions, 792 times semens were collected, 27,646 inseminations were done, 6,338 calves were born, 13,561 castrations were performed, 6,336 inoculations were done and 5 cattle shows were organised. Preliminaries for opening one Key Village Block at Melaghar were completed. Necessary arrangements were also made for opening two Urban Artificial Insemination Centres at Kamalpur and Sabroom in the next year, with a view to upgrading the cattle of these areas by superior germ-plasm.

Subsidised Rearing of Calves and Distribution of Breeding Bulls

Three bull calves were purchased under the programme of Subsidised Rearing of Calves undertaken at Radhakishorenagar. Thus, the number of bull calves in stock stood at seven including one gifted bull calf. These calves would be reared upto maturity for distribution outside the Key Village Blocks for improvement of local non-descript stock. In order to upgrade the cattle of the areas not covered by Key Village Blocks, 10 breeding bulls were distributed for natural services and these bulls so far served 222 cows and 92 calves were thus born.

Hill Cattle Development Scheme

One Artificial Insemination Sub-Centre at Bishalgarh and two Subsidiary Centres at Charilam and Bishramganj continued to function under the Non-Plan Schemes. Two Subsidiary Centres were established at Madhupur and Durganagar (Sadar) during the year. In these Institutions, 372 calves were born, 474 castrations performed, 1,760 inoculations were done and 2,457 inseminations were done with the supply of semen from Agartala. Two exotic jersey bulls were procured from Australia under the Colombo Plan.

Feeds and Fodder Development Scheme

Under the Non-Plan schemes, one Fodder Demonstration Farm at Radhakishorenagar continued to function. The total area of the Farm is 64 acres, out of which 27 acres of land were brought under cultivation of fodder. The Farm distributed 65,231 kgs of green grass, 4,465 kgs of cuttings, 1,264 kgs of seeds and grains for feeding of cattle and demonstration purpose in the Key Village Blocks during the period under report.

Dairying and Milk Supply Scheme

The Urban Milk Supply Scheme for distribution of milk in Agartala town was continued. 4,200 litres of milk was supplied daily from the Agartala Dairy for catering the needs of 6,000 families of the town. The Dairy supplied milk also to the different Hospitals & Police Units during the year

The Assembly Centres constructed at Teliamura and Bishramganj did not function during the year, as the equipments were not installed.

Two students sent for undergoing training in B. Sc in Dairying outside Tripura during the year 1965-66 continued studies. During the year under report, two students were sent for Indian Dairy Diploma course at Haringhata and they would continue till 1969-70.

The total expenditure of the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services Department (including Dairy Development) was Rs. 40,43,911/- as against the budget provision of Rs. 31,61,000/- during the year.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Introduction.

The Education Department continued to function under the Director of Education who was also the ex-officio Secretary of the Department.

The expansion of educational facilities has been spectacular almost at all levels since the launching of the First Five Year Plan. The number of schools under primary stage, for example which was 399 in 1949-50 rose to 1,001 at the end of First Plan and to 1,074 (including junior basic schools) at the end of the second plan. By the end of the third plan the number of primary and junior basic schools went up to 1,376. And there were 1,400 primary and junior basic schools on the 31st March, 1968. The number of secondary schools (including middle, secondary, high and higher secondary schools) was 272 by end of March, 1968. A detailed account on the progress in the various stages of education during the year is given below :—

Pre-Primary Education.

The Government nursery school with an enrolment of 105 students continued to function at Agartala. In the rural areas, 342 balwadi centres including 40 newly started pre-primary schools during the year imparted pre-primary education to 14,825 children.

Schemes for mid-day meal, kitchen garden and orchard plantation were taken up in the selected balwadi centres. Teaching aids and appliances for the nursery school at Agartala were provided. A sum of Rs. 3,34,069.49 was spent on pre-primary education during the year,

Primary and Secondary Education.

During the year 206 new junior basic units were started. 119 primary schools were converted to junior basic schools, 1 primary school and 20 junior basic schools were upgraded to senior basic ones ; and 5 senior basic schools were raised to

high schools. The following table would show the different types of schools which functioned during the year as against those in the preceding year :—

Types of school	No. of schools during 1966-67			No. of schools during 1967-68		
	Number of enrolment Boys : Girls : Total			Number of enrolment Boys : Girls : Total		
Primary school	502	20296	10198	30494	377	14533 7077 21610
Junior basic school	908	60041	39582	99723	1023	65242 42794 108036
Middle school	18	1567	1171	2738	18	1734 1325 3059
Senior basic school	158	12807	6884	19691	173	16667 9964 26631
High school	Nil	—	—	—	11	1304 426 1730
Higher secondary School	76	22783	11758	34541	70	22876 12552 35428

A sum of Rs. 1,52,06,584.57 was spent on primary education and a sum of Rs. 1,29,09,938.24 was spent on secondary education during the year.

University Education

The education at the post-higher secondary stage and the post—school final stage continued to be under the control of the University of Calcutta. During the year under report there were 5 colleges for imparting university education. Of them two colleges, viz, the Maharaja Bir Bikram College and Women's college at Agartala were managed by the Government and three colleges, viz, the Ramkrishna Mahavidyalaya at Kailashahar, viz, the Belonia college at Belonia and the Ramthakur College at Agartala were managed by the private bodies. There was arrangement for co-education in the two privately managed colleges at Kailashahar and Belonia. The total enrolment of students in the colleges during the year was 3,736(2753 boys and 938 girls) as against the enrolment figure of 2,724 (1,975 boys and 749 girls) during the preceding year. The Government colleges were provided with additional buildings, equipments and

library books under the schemes for expansion and improvement while the private colleges were given recurring grants amounting to Rs. 1,41,784 during the year. The post-graduate class in Pure Mathematics was continued in the Maharaja Bir Bikram College at Agartala. A sum of Rs. 22,65,721.68 was spent for university education during the year.

Technical Education

During the year 76 students were admitted to the 1st year class in the Narsingarh Polytechnic Institute bringing the total strength of students in diploma courses of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering to 282 as against 332 students in the previous year. For the expansion of the institute, the construction of an additional hostel and staff quarters progressed satisfactorily. An expenditure of Rs. 5,53,297 was incurred for running the institute.

The Tripura Engineering College continued to provide instruction in the degree courses of Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. During the year, there were 94 students in the college. Additional staff, equipment, appliances, books and furniture were provided for the college according to requirement. The construction of the college buildings, hostel and staff quarters at the new site of the college at Jirania was in progress. A sum of Rs. 17,06,674 was spent for the Tripura Engineering College during the year.

Music and Fine Arts

The Government Music College at Agartala had a roll strength of 70 students as against 95 students in the previous year. Instructions in vocal and instrumental music and in dance were given to the students. A sum of Rs. 1,07,951.08 was spent for the education in music and fine arts during the year.

Hindi Education

For propagation of Hindi, 29 Hindi Prachar Centres with 30 Hindi Pracharaks worked in different parts of the Territory. An amount of Rs. 4,29,846·07 paise was spent on Hindi education during the year.

Training of Teachers

There were one B. T. College at Agartala, three Basic Training Colleges at Agartala, Kakraban and Panisagar, one Hindi Teachers' Training College at Agartala and one Craft Teachers' Training Institute at Agartala during the year. 391 teachers in the Basic Training Colleges, 110 teachers in the B.T. College and 38 teachers in the Hindi Training College and 50 teachers in the Craft Teachers' Training Institute had undergone training during the year. Teachers were also deputed for undergoing various training courses outside Tripura. Three teachers were sent for training in English teaching in Calcutta and Hyderabad, one teacher was sent for training in education evaluation at Mysore, 8 teacher were sent for B. T. training in Calcutta and one teacher was sent for training in vocational guidance in Bombay 40 teachers in Commerce participated in a training course at Agartala organised by the Regional College of Education, Bhubaneswar. Two teachers attended refresher course in Hindi at Agra.

Stipends and Scholarships

With a view to creating an atmosphere congenial to the quantitative and qualitative growth of education, stipends, scholarships, book-grants and financial assistance were granted to the students at the various stages of studies.

The number of stipends, scholarships etc. awarded and renewed during the year was as under :—

1. At the pre-matric stage	New	Renewal	Total
(i) School stipends	102	89	291
(ii) Merit scholarship	10	—	10
(iii) Boarding house stipend to sch. tribe and sch. caste students	507	1014	1521
(iv) Stipend to the childrens of Freedom Fighters	70	550	620
(v) Stipend to the students of Tripura Sanskrit Bidya-bhaban, Agartala	6	9	15
(vi) Book-grant to the children of goldsmiths	427	—	427
(vii) Book-grant to school students	21861	—	21861
(viii) Examination fees to the sch. tribe and scheduled caste students	309	—	309
(ix) Financial assistance for school dresses of girl students belonging to sch. tribe and sch. castes reading in classes from II to VII	1030	—	1030
(x) Stipend to physically handicapped students	88	171	259
(xi) Merit scholarship for students in residential schools	1	6	7
(xii) Stipend for studies in Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun	2	—	2

An amount of Rs. 11,47,183.25 paise was spent for affording the above benefits to the students during the year.

2. At the post-matric Stage	New	Renewal	Total
(i) Engineering Degree Course	39	146	185
(ii) Engineering Diploma Course	60	174	234
(iii) Post-graduate Course	20	48	68
(iv) Music, Fine Arts & Crafts	1	4	5
(v) Pre-university and Degree Course (General education)	1282	980	2262
(vi) M. B. B. S. Course	2	5	7
(vii) Law Course	1	1	2

An amount of Rs. 13,55,164/- was spent for affording the above benefits to the students during the year.

Physical Education and Co-curricular activities

The twelfth National Gymnastic Championship competition was organised in Tripura for the first time during the year. Competitors from 11 States participated in it. The performance of the boys and girls of Tripura was creditable. Competitors from Tripura participated in the 19 km. Ganges Swimming Competition in West Bengal and also in Autumn Swimming Competition at Patiala and they fared well.

For improvement of performances in games, sports, athletics, bratachari dancing and dramas, coaching classes were organised at Agartala, Udaipur and Kailashahar.

Ten training camps were organised for training of scout master and guide teachers and also for scouts. A zonal camp was held under the supervision of the Bharat Scouts and Guides.

During the year, an amount of Rs. 2,68,304.26 paise was spent on physical education.

National Cadet Corps

The following N. C. C. units continued to function during the year :—

Type of Unit <u>Senior Division</u>	No. of unit	Authorised strength	
		Cadet	Officer
(i) Infantry Bn. (8 Coy)	1	1600	9
(ii) Girls' Bn. (2 coy)	1	400	2
(iii) E. M. E. coy	1	200	2
(iv) Engineering Coy	1	200	2
(v) Signal Coy	1	200	2

Junior Division

(i) Army Troops (Boys)	41	4100	41
(ii) Air Troops (Boys)	2	200	2
(iii) Naval Troops (Boys)	4	400	4
(iv) Girls' Troops	13	1300	13

The expenditure on the N. C. C. organisation amounted to Rs. 4,50,116.68 paise during the year.

Social Education

452 Social Education Centres and Adult Literacy Centres with an enrolment of 12,250 adult pupils were in operation. New method of teaching was introduced in 30 social education centres. Five short course training camps on adult literacy were organised. An amount of Rs. 11,69,637.69 paise was spent on social education during the year.

Grant-in-aid Scheme

The privately managed schools and colleges were awarded grants for maintenance.

Under the Scheme, 2 colleges, 24 higher secondary schools, 21 primary schools and 31 institutions viz. tols, muktabs and madrassas were given Rs. 31,65,060 as recurring grants. A sum of Rs. 32,314.55 was given to the Tripura State Social Welfare Advisory Board towards expenditure of the Welfare Extension Project at Sabroom. Seven privately managed higher secondary schools were given Rs. 93,603 as non-recurring grants for construction and repair of school buildings and purchase of books and equipments. Rs. 1,000 only was given to Banasthali Vidyapith, Rajasthan as grant.

Educational and Vocational Guidance

The programmes for educational and vocational guidance were continued. Under the programme one monograph entitled "Facilities for Medical Education in India for students of Tripura" was published. A publication of the Government of India entitled "A peep into the world of work" was translated into Bengali under the title "Kajer Jagater Abhas". The research project on "Problems of college students in Tripura" which was undertaken during the previous year was continued and it was in progress. Another research project on "Achievements in Mathematics" was also taken up and the work is in progress. The fourth and the fifth Career Master's Training Courses were completed during the year.

Social Welfare

Under the Social Welfare Programme, the Mahila Ashram for destitute women, the Children's Home for orphan girls, the Children's Home for orphan boys and the infirmary for the old and decrepit people continued to function. The total number of inmates of these homes was 371 during the year. Apart from the general education, training in weaving, tailoring, cane and bamboo works and ambarcharka were imparted to the selected inmates of the different homes. A sum of Rs. 98,260 was given to 259 physically handicapped children for studies in and outside Tripura. A blind student was provided with an

employment as a lecturer in one school. A state-wide survey for the enumeration of the physically handicapped persons was conducted during the year. According to survey, there were 3,631 physically handicapped persons in Tripura. An amount of Rs. 5,13,774 was spent on social welfare programmes during the year.

Libraries

12 public libraries and one mobile library functioned in the Territory during the year with a total stock of 1,36,115 books. The mobile library catered to the need of 118 libraries of the rural areas.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The Medical and Public Health Department continued to function under the Director of Health Services.

The V. M. Hospital and the G. B. Hospital located at the headquarters continued to function. The sanctioned bed strength of these hospitals was 100 and 250 respectively. The hospitals had specialists and doctors in all branches and were fully equipped with modern appliances. The total number of patients treated in both the V. M. Hospital and the G. B. Hospital with daily average was as under :—

Patients treated	Daily average			
	In-door	Out-door	In-door	Out-door
(i) G. B. Hospital—	1,66,826	2,19,519	487	703.6
(ii) V. M. Hospital—	69,862	2,51,161	191.4	805

The T. B. ward with 50 beds attached to the G. B. hospital continued to function. The chest clinic attached to the V. M. Hospital functioned as the District Tuberculosis Control Programme Centre providing diagnostic and treatment facilities for

the people and drugs were distributed free of cost to the T. B. patients from the chest clinic. 28 sub-centres (including 2 Sub-centres opened during 1967-68) also functioned under the supervision of the chest clinic and distributed drugs to T. B. patients of their respective areas.

The existing 9 sub-divisional hospitals with a total bed strength of 220, 22 primary health centres with a bed strength of 148, 109 allopathic dispensaries, 5 homoeopathic dispensaries, one ayurvedic dispensary, one mobile leprosy unit and 3 units of school health services and 18 medical units continued to function. One homoeopathic dispensary was opened during the year under report. In the mofussil medical institutions 4,11,846 in-door patients and 24,95,388 out-door patients were treated during the year, the average of in-door and out-door patients being 12,870.2 and 16,860.7 respectively. 33 maternity centres (including one maternity centre attached to Jampui dispensary) and 32 family planning centres continued to function.

The principal laboratory at Agartala and the two regional laboratories at Udaipur and Kailashahar and the blood bank attached to the G. B. hospital continued to function. During the year under report, 195 litres of blood were collected and 315 litres were transfused.

Besides the normal medical relief provided to the people through the aforesaid institutions, emergency medical relief was arranged to cope with the abnormal situation created due to out-break of diseases, floods etc. Special medical aid was also arranged for the refugees on their way from Tripura to the place of their resettlement. Medical facilities were also extended to the personnel of the border security force, as and when required.

The training programme for auxiliary nurse-cum-midwifery course was continued. The following table would show the number of trainees admitted and the number of trainees who successfully completed the training :—

Name of course	Number of trainees continuing training	Number of trainees newly admitted	Total	Number of trainees who successfully completed training
Auxiliary nurse-cum-midwifery course	32	25	57	28

The number of students who prosecuted studies in various medical course outside Tripura was as under :—

Name of course	Number of students continuing studies	Number of students admitted during the year	Number of students awarded stipends		Number of students successfully completed the courses
			New	Renewal	
I. M. B. B. S. course	69	4	4	69	4
2. Pre-medical course	18	8	6	9	11

The activities of the Public Health Services which comprised of rural sanitation, eradication of small-pox and malaria, B. C. G. vaccination, prevention of food adulteration etc. were as under :—

(i) Under the small-pox eradication programme, 46,754 persons were primarily vaccinated and 2,70,971 persons revaccinated.

(ii) Under the programme for eradication of malaria, 96,301 blood smears were collected and 71,671 blood smears examined during the year. The spraying of D. D. T. was continued. The first round spraying was done in 3,12,698 houses and structures and the second round completed in 1,65,372 houses and structures during the year.

(iii) Under the B. C. G, vaccination programme, 22,853 persons were vaccinated.

(iv) Under the prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, 1209 licences were issued and 2064 licences renewed to different vendors.

(v) Under the Drugs Act, 1940, 54 licences were issued and 92 licences were renewed to different applicants.

(vi) Under the Family Planning Programme, 376 sterilisation operations and 269 IWCD insertions were done during the year.

The main activities of the Department were publicised through 14 exhibitions in different places of the Territory on different occasions during the year.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS DEPARTMENT

The main functions of the Administrative Reforms Department are to standardise the work of the ministerial staff, arranging for inspection of officers, conducting work studies, ensuring enforcement of rules, regulations and procedures in Government offices, dealing with vigilance cases and give advice to other Departments in the matter of vigilance cases. The Department also watch over the progress and expeditious disposal of pension cases in various Departments/Offices of the Government.

The "Cell" opened earlier as a part of the Department for dealing with Parliament Questions continued to function.

The "Committee on Administration" constituted earlier under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary continued to provide over-all guidance to promote administrative efficiency.

The "Vigilance Committee" constituted earlier under the chairmanship of the Chief Commissioner continued to function. During the year, 212 vigilance cases were received, out of which 15 cases were disposed of.

The disposal and the pendency of complaints, the vigilance cases dealt with by various Departments and also the suspension cases are reviewed periodically and revocation of suspension orders in deserving cases is ordered according to merit of each individual case.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

As in the previous year, the Department implemented all industrial development schemes and programmes in the Territory during the year under report. The Department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 46.32 lakhs as against the budget provision of Rs. 44.21 lakhs towards continuance and implementation of the various plan and non-plan schemes/ Programmes during the year.

Large and Medium-scale-Industry

The establishment of a Spinning Mill under private sector at Dharmanagar did not materialise.

Industrial Estate

The Industrial Estate at Arundhutinagar comprising of ten units continued to function. 675 workers were in employment in the Estate. Various articles worth Rs. 15,34,000/- were produced in the Estate and articles to the extent of Rs. 10,73,000/- were sold out during the year. The Industrial Estate at Udaipur comprising of one unit in blacksmithy and one unit in carpentry in public sector and one unit in tea chest fittings in private sector continued to function. There were 31 workers in the 2 (two) Govt. units of the Estate. The Govt. units Produced articles worth Rs. 1.23 lakhs approximately. The articles produced comprised of furniture, agricultural and tea garden implements, footwear and other leather goods, buckets, water storage, tanks etc.

Small-scale Industrial Units

Loans to the extent of Rs. 1,32,000/- were distributed to 11 small industrial units under the State Aid to Industries Rules, 1954. The employment potentiality of these units was 200 persons.

Rural Industries Project

The Rural Industries Project comprising of Kamalpur, Kailashahar, Dharmanagar and Kanchanpur-Longai Tribal Development Block with head quarter at Kailashahar continued its activities for the development of rural industries like handloom, sericulture, handicrafts and other small scale rural industries in these areas. During the year, loans to the extent of Rs. 20,000/- was given to 4 units for setting up of industrial units. The employment potentiality of these units was 11. The design centre on weaving set up under the project produced articles worth Rs. 35,000/- approximately. 3,000 layings were supplied to rearers from the sericulture centre. Managerial assistance was rendered to 5 industrial co-operative societies under the project. These societies produced articles worth Rs. 45,000/-. The sales-cum-store depot at Kailashahar rendered marketing facilities to the co-operative societies under the project. The common facility centre at Kailashahar rendered facilities to nearly 2,500 people of the area.

Marketing facilities, Supply of Raw Materials, etc.

The Central Marketing Organisation at Agartala continued to render incentives to small industrial units and industrial co-operative societies by supplying raw materials, viz. yarn, iron and steel, dye stuffs, chemicals, cement, camphor etc. at moderate prices and procured finished goods from them for marketing. It made an over-all transaction of goods worth Rs. 7,50,000/- during the year. Essentiality certificates for import of copper, zinc, tin and aluminium worth Rs. 4.81 lakhs were issued to two industrial units. 19.6 tonnes of mutton tallow, 3.61 tonnes of coconut oil and 18 tonnes of caustic soda were distributed to 4 units and 42 tonnes of steel were distributed to 85 units. An amount of Rs. 4,876/- was given to 10 small industrial units as subsidy on use of electricity. The quality marking scheme on production of leather goods and handloom fabrics was continued. During the year, products worth Rs. 1,92,000/- was quality marked.

Seven sales emporia located at different places in the Territory continued their activities under the Central Marketing Organisation. These emporia rendered marketing facilities to the small industrial units. Various industrial products worth Rs. 2,73,700/- were sold through these emporia.

The construction of the sales emporium at Delhi was entrusted to the Central Public Works Department.

Small Industries Corporation

During the year, the Tripura Small Industries Corporation Ltd. made endeavours to provide financial assistance to the deserving entrepreneurs

Handloom Industry

The schemes of dye houses, sales emporia, rebate on sale of handloom fabrics, subsidy on transport cost of yarn and supply of looms and accessories were continued. The dye house at Agartala dyed yarn weighing 11,000 Kgs. An amount of Rs. 40,800/- was given as rebate on sale of local handloom products. An amount of Rs. 3,300/- was paid as subsidy on transport cost of yarn and an amount of Rs. 12,372/- was paid as working capital and share capital to three weavers' co-operative societies possessing 38 looms. Three weavers' co-operative societies were given Rs. 7,200/- as 75% grant for purchasing improved type of accessories. For establishment of a calendering and sizing plant in public sector at Agartala, machinery worth Rs. 3.95 lakhs was purchased. The construction work for installation of the plant was in progress.

Powerloom Industry

70 powerlooms were allotted to private parties during the year. 24 powerlooms purchased during the year 1966-67 to start the training centre at the Industrial Estate at Udaipur were installed during the year. The training programme in

powerloom will be started after receipt of Government of India's approval so that the trainees after completion of training may follow up the programme for installation of 800 looms during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Sericulture Scheme

Four demonstration centres in sericulture set up at Champaknagar, Bislamganj, Karamcherra and Santirbazar continued to render services to the villagers in the technique of rearing of silk work. 10 hectares of land were brought under castor cultivation by the villagers. 35,000 layings were produced in the demonstration centres. 32,000 disease-free layings were distributed to the rearers who produced 2,000 kgs of cocoons and 250 kgs of yarn. These were spun by the rearers. Besides, 1,690 eri, 1304 mulberry and 17 disease-free tashar layings were reared by the demonstration centres and 130 kgs. of eri, 100 kgs. mulberry and 25 tashar cocoons were produced. During the year, 250 persons took up eri rearing. Besides, 1,060 existing rearers were maintained. 82 persons were given financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 9000/- for purchase of eri spinning machine, rearing appliances and for construction of village rearing houses. Preliminary action for setting up of a central farm-cum-grainage centre at Champaknagar was taken during the year.

Handicraft Schemes

For the development of handicraft industry, the design extension centre at Agartala, two training-cum-production centres on cane and bamboo works at Agartala and one multi-purpose handicraft production centre at Agartala continued to function to train up artisans, evolve new handicraft designs for distribution to the weavers and provide full and part-time gainful employment to the trainees after completion of their training on handicrafts continued to function. During the

year, 81 new designs were evolved by the design extension centre out of which 53 designs were distributed. In all, 51 persons were at production work in these centres and they produced articles worth Rs. 15,700/- during the year.

Khadi and Village Industries Schemes

The schemes on bee-keeping, gur and khandsari were continued departmentally, while other categories of village industries were looked after by the Tripura Khadi and Village Industries Board as usual. During the year, there were 17 sub-stations for rendering services to 626 bee-keepers possessing 851 bee colonies. The sub-stations also intensified their activities for the purpose of popularising the bee-keeping industry. About 4640 kgs. of honey were extracted by these sub-stations. Demonstrations for production of khandsari gur in improved method were arranged by the 11 demonstration centres throughout the Territory. 259 villages were surveyed and 214 persons were trained up in the improved technique of production of gur. Gur worth Rs. 5,98,540/- was produced by 2240 persons during the year. An amount of Rs. 43,000/- was given to the Tripura Khadi and Village Industries Board as establishment grant during the year.

Training

The Industrial Training Institute at Indranagar imparted training in the courses of blacksmithy, carpentry, welder, fitter, turner, sheet metal, electrician, moulder, draftsman, surveyor, wiremen, motor mechanic, cane willow and bamboo works and stenography trades. There were 206 trainees at the Institute as against 368 seats during the year.

The Industrial Training Institute at Kailasahar imparted training in the courses of carpentry, electrician, fitter, turner, blacksmithy, motor machanic, weaving, cane and bamboo

trades. There were 152 seats in the Institute. 40 trainees were imparted training in the above trades, out of them 30 trainees passed the final trade test.

The training institutes on weaving, carpentry and tailoring set up at Amarpur and Bagafa continued to function. There were 26 trainees and 10 workers in the Amarpur Institute and 5 trainees and 6 workers in the Bagafa Institute. These centres produced articles worth Rs 20,000/- during the year. Nine training-cum-production centres at the different places of Tripura were continued under tribal welfare programme. 57 trainees were trained up in various trades from the centres. Stipends were given to 16 scheduled tribe and scheduled caste trainees of the Industrial Training Institute during the year.

The model blacksmithy unit at Dharmanagar was converted into a production-cum-servicing centre. 10 persons were employed in the centre and it produced articles and rendered services worth Rs. 40,000/- during the year.

Introduction of Metric System of Weights and Measures

Necessary steps were taken to complete the switch over to the metric system. During the year, 5 manufacturers' licences, two repairers' licences and 46 dealers' licences were issued. The total revenue on account of verification and re-verification of weights and measures instruments and fee from licences was Rs. 20,252.30 during the year.

The Tripura Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Bill, 1967, passed by the Tripura Legislative Assembly, received the assent of the President during the year and the act was enforced in the Territory.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Crop Condition.

The normal annual rainfall in Tripura is 2100.7 mm. During the year, the average rainfall in the Territory was 1970.1 mm., as against 2483.4 mm in the previous year. The highest and the lowest temperature recorded at Agartala were 38°C and 5.2°C respectively as against 39.6°C and 6.5°C of the previous year.

The acreage under Aus paddy cultivation increased by about 3 per cent over the previous year during the year. The draught condition during the flowering period of the crop affected the yield in some areas. The crop was also affected by rice-hispa in some areas and necessary measures were taken to protect the crop.

The preparatory tillage for transplanting the Aman paddy was affected due to inadequate rains during the second fortnight of July. Again, there was less rainfall during the months of November and December. In spite of inadequacy of the rainfall during the tilling operation and at the time of the maturity of the crop, the yield of the crop increased by 7 per cent over the previous year due to introduction of paddy of higher yielding varieties and non-occurrence of flood in the aman season.

The acreage under boro paddy cultivation increased by 11.2 per cent during the year. The crop was adversely affected by flood and hailstorm in some parts of the central and southern zones just before the maturity of the crop resulting in decrease in the yield.

The acreage under Jute and Mesta cultivation decreased by about 6 per cent due to unfavourable weather condition at the time of sowing. The yield of the crops was also affected due to insufficient rains during the months of May, June and July. The jute crop was also attacked by hairy caterpillar in some places and suitable measures were taken to protect the crop.

On the whole, the weather condition during the year was not favourable for crop cultivation. The acreage and average yield of the important crops was less during the year. The tentative estimates of the area and the production of principal crops are furnished in the following table :—

Name of Crops	Area in hectares	Production in tonnes/ bales.
Rice	2,51,513	2,07,500 tonnes
Jute	12,141	96,630 bales
Mesta	12,545	70,880 bales
Cotton (ginned)	2,651	2,200 bales
Rape & Mustard	4,047	1,660 tonnes
Sesamum	2,131	840 tonnes
Sugarcane	2,671	8,725 tonnes
Kharif Pulses	991	457 tonnes
Tobacco	1,275	413 tonnes
Rabi Pulses	2,186	868 tonnes
Dry ginger	283	287 tonnes
Chillies (dry)	1,174	410 tonnes
Potato	2,813	17,840 tonnes

Multiplication and Distribution of Improved Seeds.

Nine seed multiplication farms continued to function for production of improved seeds 2,44,585 kgs of improved paddy seeds, 1,99,712 kgs of potato seed, 1,083.780 kgs of pea seeds, 45 kgs of Bengal gram seeds, 4,340.250 kgs of groundnut seeds, 1640 kgs of mustard seeds, 380 kgs of lentill seeds, 868 kgs of wheat seeds and 22 kgs of maize seeds were distributed to the cultivators.

Manures and Fertilizers.

7,31,956 kgs of calcium ammonium nitrate, 2,91,700 kgs of superphosphate, 47,700 kgs of muriate of potash, 857 tonnes of town compost were distributed during the year. The production of rural compost during the year was 1,65,262 tonnes

Agricultural Implements

Seed drills and wheel hoes were distributed at 50 per cent subsidy to the cultivators.

Jute Development Work

2,778 kgs of improved jute seeds and 225 jute retting slabs were distributed to the growers. 88 jute retting tanks were excavated. For quality production of jute and also increasing its productions 115 tonnes of urea were utilised for foliar spraying on jute crop in 14,843 acres. 30 Seed drills and 70 wheel hoes were distributed at 50 percent subsidy to the cultivators. 16 L.V. power sprayers and 50 H. C. sprayers were purchased for demonstration and use by the cultivators free of cost for foliar spraying of urea.

Research and Statistics

Field trials on exotic paddy, viz. IR-8, Taichung Native-1 and Kaoshiung-68 were conducted to study the optimum season for these varieties under agro-climatic conditions. Varietal trials at high and low level of nitrogen were conducted in respect of a few more new I. R. R. I. varieties along with IR-8, kaoshiung-68 and taichung native-1 such as aus, aman and boro crops. The effect of application of micro-nutrient elements on paddy and lime on groundnut was found satisfactory. The cultivation of long staple cotton in tilla land was also found promising.

Manurial-cum-varietal trials on promising varieties of potato were conducted. The varietal performances of new sets of indica paddy varieties along with existing varieties of Latisail and SLO were tested.

Agricultural Marketing and Statistics

The Agricultural Statistics and Marketing Intelligence Unit continued its function during the year. The market committee of the regulated market at Bishalgarh acquired a site for a principal market and took up the works for development of the site.

Other Agricultural Programme

During the year, 9 quaters for the V. L. Ws. and 7 seeds stores were constructed. 2,017 soil samples were analysed in the Soil Testing Laboratory and recommendations for 1749 samples were sent. 257 sample fertilizer trials were laid out and all the trials were successful.

Agricultural Information

The Agricultural Information unit continued to disseminate agricultural information to the farmers. During the year 121 film shows were shown in rural areas. 25 colour slide projections and 12 agricultural exhibitions were held. 10 tape recorded materials and 2 printed farm radio materials were sent to the All India Radio, Calcutta & Agartala, for broadcast. 40 Hoardings were fixed at different places. 12 display advertisements on seasonal agricultural campaigns were inserted in local papers. 23 press and radio materials were released. One mobile exhibition set was prepared and displayed in rural areas. 15 leaflets, 7 wall information papers and 11 bulletins were released. A quarterly agricultural journal was published. Two farmers' forum, one agricultural symposium and three Krishak Sommélons were held. An agricultural museum was set up. An offset printing plant was set up for the release of multicoloured publication materials. 160 coloured slides on various agricultural operations and activities were prepared for projection in rural areas. Two zonal information cells in the north and south were established.

Plant Protection Measure

Monthly pest forecast report was issued for guidance of the field staff as well as the growers. Pesticides worth Rs. 2.98 lakhs were procured for distribution to the growers. 111 plant protection equipments were purchased and stocked

in the departmental store for use of the farmers free of charges. 17 training programmes were organised in each block to train the field staff and the progressive farmers in the latest methods and principles of plant protection. Approximately, 90,000 acres were brought under plant protection measures during the year.

Soil Conservation and Survey

Reconnaissance soil survey in 35,200 acres and detailed soil survey in 8,794 acres were conducted. One Stevenson screen was installed in the existing observatory for recording observations. Bench terracing was done in 170 acres, contour bunding completed in 144 acres, 188 acres of lunga land reclaimed and 650 acres were brought under plantation

Horticulture

During the year an area of 552 acres were brought under orchard and 1,96,166 fruit plants were distributed. Long-term loans amounting to Rs. 29,200/- were given to the interested fruit growers for the establishment of new orchards measuring 58.4 acres. About 1,193 kgs. of different vegetable seeds and more than one lakh vegetable seedling were distributed to encourage kitchen gardening and growing of vegetables. Three vegetable shows, one in each zone, were held and the successful competitors were awarded prizes. During the year an area of 197.5 acres were brought under cashewnut cultivation by distribution of cashewnut seeds. 40,749 arecanut seedling and 11,752 coconut seedlings were distributed at concessional rates.

Pisciculture

Loans amounting to Rs. 56,900.00 were given to the fish farmers for reclamation and development of about 38.40 acres of water areas.

6 fish seed centres and one fish farm continued to function. The construction of fish seed centre at Ganki under Khowai was completed. The work for the construction of a nursery-cum-fish breeding farm at Dhanisagar and another fish seed centre at Satchand Block headquarters was taken up. The construction of fish-seed centre at Panisagar under Dharma-nagar, taken up in the year 1967-68, is yet to be handed over by the Public Works Department.

60.83 lakhs of fry of major Indian Carps was produced adopting induced breeding technique and rearing spawn purchased from Calcutta. Of them 17.373 lakhs were sold to interested pisciculturist and the balance 53.437 lakhs were stocked in the Departmental rearing tanks for raising fingerlings. 15 445 lakhs fingerlings were raised, out of which 12.341 lakhs were sold to the public and the remaining 3.194 lakhs were stocked in the Departmental tanks for production of fish. Besides, 9 lakhs of fry and 3.484 lakhs of fingerlings of cyprinus carpio were distributed to interested pisciculturists. An amount of Rs. 1,41,241.39 was realised as sale proceeds of fish seed and fish during 1967-68.

During the year 2 stipendiary students and one Departmental employee were deputed for undergoing inland training in the Central Institute of Fisheries Education Barrackpore, two Departmental employees for inland Operative training at R. T. C. Agra and one Departmental employee was deputed for undergoing training in the Central Institute of fisheries education, Bombay.

JAIL DEPARTMENT

The existing Central Jail at Agartala and the nine sub-jails in nine Sub-divisional headquarters continued to function during the year.

The total jail population during the year was 4,853 as against 4,412 during 1966-67, the daily average being 400.76. Of the total jail inmates, 788 were convicts, 33 detenus and 4,032 under-trial prisoners. 17 of the under-trials were sentenced during the year to a term of more than two years for commission of robbery, dacoity, murder, etc. and of them seven were sentenced to life-imprisonment. 38 convicts were released under the remission system as against 53 during 1966-67. The maximum remission earned by a convict was 117 days. 22 offenders were released on probation with supervision under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958. One convict escaped from the jail during the year.

The general health of the prisoners was satisfactory. Two under-trials and one convict died during the year. In the Central Jail at Agartala, a hospital continued to function.

The scheme for the education of the prisoners was continued. In the school functioning at the Central Jail, compulsory education for the convicts upto the age of 50 was provided in accordance with the scheme laid down for the purpose. Regular moral teaching and religious discourses were also arranged in the Jails with a view to improving the mental out-look of the prisoners. Facilities for in-door and out-door games and also for social and cultural programmes were provided to the jail inmates.

As usual, facilities for training in various trades, viz., weaving tailoring, carpentry, bamboo and cane works, Ambar spinning, book craft, wheat grinding, oil milling, etc. were afforded in the workshop at the Central Jail, Agartala. Besides, gardening, agriculture, poultry, bee-keeping, etc.

were taught to the prisoners. The bamboo and cane products of the Central Jail were of high quality. One of the convicts won the certificate of merit and a cash reward of Rs. 100/- in the All India Competition run by the Government of India. The Printing Press installed in the Central Jail continued to function.

A new pucca sub-jail was constructed at Khowai during the year to replace the old one.

The total income during the year out of the jail products was Rs. 48,068/- as against Rs. 39,831/- during the preceding year. The expenditure incurred for the administration of the jails during the year amounted to Rs. 5,52,530/- as against Rs. 6,06,380 of the previous year.

EXCISE

The total excise revenue and charges collected during the year 1967-68 were as under :—

1. Gross revenue	Rs. 6,66,344.90 paise.
2. Charges	Rs. 96,552.41 paise.
3. Net Revenue	Rs. 5,69,792.49 paise.

During the year, 120 cases of violation of the Excise Law were detected and sent to court. Adding the 11 pending cases of the preceding year, the number of cases for disposal was 131, out of which 116 cases ended in conviction, thereby leaving balance of 15 cases pending at the end of the year.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

The Sub-Regional Employment Exchange in Tripura continued to render help to the people in the matter of securing employment. In the sub-Regional Employment Exchange, the existing three units viz. General Exchange Unit, Employment Market information Unit and Vocational Guidance Unit continued functioning.

A study in the Employment Market Information Programme revealed that there was an upward trend in Employment. There was a total employment of 34,609 as on 31st March, 1968 as against the total employment of 32,456 as on 31st March, 1967. Taking 31st March, 1961 as the base, the total index of employment stood at 138.5 as on 31st March, 1968 as against 129.9 as on 31st March, 1967.

8,584 persons were registered in the Sub-Regional Employment Exchange in Tripura. The number of vacancies notified by the employers was 1,591. The Employment Exchange was able to place 1,235 persons in Government employment and 14 persons in Private Establishments. The total number of employment seekers remaining on the Live Register at the end of March, 1968 was 15,923.

The existing three Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux continued to work at Kumarghat, Udaipur and Khowai for the purpose of helping the rural people in the matter of securing employment.

An amount of Rs. 82,317/- was spent for running the Employment Exchange Organisation as against the Budget grant of Rs. 82,500/-

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

During the year 1967-68, 4 Post-Stage II Blocks with head quarters at Jirania, Panisagar, Kumarghat and Chailengta, 8 Stage II Blocks (including 3 tribal development blocks and one multi-purpose block) with headquarters at Satchand, Rajnagar, Bagafa, Bolanpasa, Amarpur, Salema. Hatimaratilla and Kanchanpur ; and 5 Stage I Blocks with headquarters at Melaghar, Udaipur, Bishalgarh, Mohanpur and Teliamura continued to function.

Under the Community Development Programme, the schemes on agriculture, animal husbandry, minor irrigation and reclamation, health and sanitation, education, social education, rural arts, crafts and industries and communication were continued. The achievements made under the above-mentioned schemes during the year under report were as under :—

Agriculture

Special stress was given on the cultivation of paddy of local varieties including taichung native—I, jute, ground nut, potato, sugarcane, mustard, pea, summer vegetable, winter vegetable and mixed cropping in improved method. Regular demonstrations were arranged in the fields to create enthusiasm among cultivators. Most of the demonstrations were successful. The response from the cultivators for grow more food was encouraging.

Animal Husbandry

Grant on 50 percent subsidy at the rate of Rs. 150/- per family to the extent of Rs. 14,700/- was given to 98 poultry owners for construction of poultry sheds etc and an amount of Rs. 16,800/- was given to 28 cattle owners at the rate of Rs. 600/- for constructions of cattle sheds as per approved specification of the Animal Husbandry Department. Medicines was

supplied for treatment of the livestock through the village level workers. 19 cattle shows were held and prizes distributed under the scheme.

Minor Irrigation and Reclamation

The cultivators of the different blocks reclaimed waste and marshy lands by way of the constructing bunds, excavating channels, ponds etc. The beneficiaries defrayed 50 percent of the reclamation cost and the Government gave the rest 50 percent. 39 pumping sets were supplied to 39 cultivators on 50 percent subsidy for irrigation purpose. Loans to the extent of Rs. 66,600/- were given to 39 cultivators to purchase pumping sets for irrigation of cultivable lands. As a result of these measures, the single-cropped land was brought under double crop cultivation, while double-cropped land under tripple-crop cultivation.

Health and Sanitation

22 R. C. C. wells were constructed and 30 tube wells were sunk on 75 percent subsidy in the rural areas for supplying drinking water. 12 baby shows were organised and prizes distributed. A sum of Rs. 200/- was spent for each baby show.

Education

15 libraries for the children were started and financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 6,527/- for the purpose was given. Birbed wire, agricultural equipment were given for growing orchard within the premises of 31 balwadi schools under different blocks. Montessory apparatus involving an expenditure of Rs. 8,357/- was purchased for the students of 19 primary schools. Chatais, carpets, etc. involving an expenditure of Rs. 5,627/- were purchased and supplied to 60 balwadi schools to provide seating arrangements of the students.

Social Education

An expenditure of Rs. 8,300/- was incurred on account of cost of newspapers, magazines, kerosene oil etc. for running 17 information centres under the blocks. Musical instruments involving an expenditure of Rs. 950/- were purchased and distributed for organisation of cultural functions. Village Leaders' Training Camps were organised for the purpose of giving an idea to them about various development activities undertaken under the Community Development Programme. Sporting goods involving an expenditure of Rs. 3,165/- were supplied to 28 Social education centres and youth clubs. Books and furniture worth Rs. 4,756/- were supplied for imparting education to the neo-literates. Books, slates, lights etc. worth Rs. 4,349/- were supplied to organise intensive drive for removal of illiteracy in some villages under some blocks.

Communication

25 S. P. T. bridges and 59 culverts were constructed on village roads during the year under report.

Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries

Rs. 36,786/- was given as stipend to 133 students studying in the Industrial Training Institute at Indranagar in different trades. Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 30,797/- was given to 168 artisans for purchase of equipment. 12 Training cum-production Centres on weaving and carpentry at different blocks were run and financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 49,521/- was given.

During the year, Rs. 13,76,400/- was spent against the budget grant of Rs. 14,42,000/- for implementation of different schemes under the Community Development Programme.

LAND ACQUISITION

The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Act 1 of 1894), the West Bengal Land Development and Planning Act, 1948 (XXI of 1948), the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952 (XXX of 1952) and the Defence of India Act, 1962 (51 of 1962) were in force in the matter of acquisition of land in the Territory.

The details of the work disposed of during the year were as follows :—

- | | | |
|--|-----|------------------------|
| 1. Total number of acquisition cases pending as on 31-3-67. | ... | 71 |
| 2. Total number of acquisition cases instituted during the year. | ... | 61 |
| 3. Total number of acquisition cases disposed of during the year. | ... | 39 |
| 4. Total number of acquisition cases pending as on 31-3-68. | ... | 93 |
| 5. Total area of land acquired during the year. | . | 99.526 acres. |
| 6. Total amount awarded as compensation to 928 awardees. | Rs. | 3,38,666.30
paise. |
| 7. Total amount disbursed as compensation to 1731 persons out of the amount awarded during 1967-68 and the previous years. | Rs. | 10,21,002.04
paise. |

NATIONAL SAVINGS MOVEMENT IN TRIPURA

National Savings Organisation in Tripura continued its efforts for popularisation of various Small Savings Schemes.

During the year, an amount of Rs. 3,50,145/- was collected in different Small Savings Certificates. 16 Pay Roll Savings Groups with a collection of about Rs. 26,000/- functioned in different offices and institutions. The total membership of the groups was about 350.

An important item of work of the Organisation was to popularise Postal Savings Bank Accounts. 6,810 new Post Office Savings Bank Accounts were opened during the year as against the last year's figure of 6,827. The decrease in the figure is mainly due to flood and rise in prices of essential commodities. The Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme also made a significant progress. 1,012 new accounts were opened during the year as against 608 accounts opened during the preceding year

The total gross and net collections under different Small Savings Securities during the year were Rs. 1,84,46,000/- and Rs. 30,40,000/- respectively.

The following table will give an indication of the progress made in the field of Small Savings since 1960-61 :—

<u>Year</u>	<u>Gross collection</u>	<u>Net collection.</u>
1960-61	Rs. 54,47,000/-	Rs. 15,18,000/-
1961-62	Rs. 63,48,000/-	Rs. 11,74,000/-
1962-63	Rs. 65,78,000/-	Rs. 10,34,000/-
1963-64	Rs. 78,62,000/-	Rs. 15,69,000/-
1964-65	Rs. 99,68,000/-	Rs. 16,97,000/-
1965-66	Rs. 91,81,000/-	Rs. 16,62,000/-
1966-67	Rs. 1,19,30,000/-	Rs. 23,24,000/-
1967-68	Rs. 1,84,46,000/-	Rs. 30,40,000/-

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT

The Survey and Settlement Operations in Tripura including land reforms were continued during the year. The progress achieved upto 31. 3. 68 in the different stages of work was as follows :—

Stage of Work	Work done upto 31.3.1967	Work done from 1.4.1967 to 31.3.1968	Total work done upto 31.3.1968
	(Area shown in sq. kilometres)		
1. Village boundary demarcation.	10660.44	—	10660.44
2. Traverse	10646.20	—	10646.20
3. Kistwar (internal survey)	10646.20	—	10646.20
4. Khanapuri (Preliminary record writing)	10646.20	—	10646.20
5. Bujharat (local explanation)	10646.20	—	10646.20
6. Implementation of land reforms (notification vesting estate in the Government u/s 134 of the Act)	10660.44	—	10660.44
7. Preparation of compensation assessment rolls and draft publication	8248.24	885.65	9133.89
8. Attestation and Jama-bandi.	10596.00	43.20	10639.20
9. Draft publication of record-of-rights.	10423.58	162.34	10585.92
10. Disposal of objection to draft record-of-rights.	9702.55	719.97	10422.52
11. Final publication of record-of-rights.	9538.81	858.40	10397.21
12. Final scrutiny of record-of-rights.	5035.14	510.46	5545.60

The Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960 except the provisions relating to prevention of fragmentation and section 99(1)(c) was enforced in the Territory. Section 99(1)(c) of the Act was also enforced in the Territory except in six mouzas of Kotwali P. S. of Sadar Sub-division.

An amount of Rs. 18,41,633.71 paise was paid as compensation to 1791 ex-intermediaries upto 31. 3. 68.

Out of 2,12,058 mutation cases recorded upto 31. 3. 68 in all the Sub-divisions, 2,02,739 cases were disposed of.

As against 2,09,005 cases of unauthorised occupation of khas land, 1,34,875 cases were disposed of upto 31. 3. 68.

The following amount was realised upto 31. 3. 68 :—

1. Court fee	—	Rs. 7,44,431.98 paise
2. Sale proceeds of parchas	—	Rs. 87,684.00 „
3. Saleable forms	—	Rs. 52,287.30 „
4. Realisation of first instal- ment of premium.	—	Rs. 7,99,567.11 „

An amount of Rs. 25,47,400/- was spent for settlement work as against the budget provision of Rs. 25,55,500/- during the year.

FOREST DEPARTMENT

General

During the year, the existing four territorial forest divisions and two soil conservation divisions continued to function. In addition, one territorial division was opened. One working plan division was opened during the year and the existing direction division continued to function. There were 19 ranges, 113 beats, 4 sub-beats and 6 checkpoints under the territorial forest divisions and 6 soils conservation ranges and 39 soils conservation centres under the soil conservation divisions, 19 mobile patrol parties were also maintained for patrolling the forests and for constant and continuous watch at strategic points with a view to preventing illicit felling, theft of forest produce and encroachment in the forest areas.

With a view to achieving all-round development of forest in general and conserving forest wealth in particular, development schemes costing Rs. 23.50 lakhs were programmed during the year. The schemes covered mostly afforestation, soil conservation, rehabilitation of degraded forests, protection of forests, development of minor forest produce, plantation of fast growing species, etc. The achievements made under the different schemes are summarised below :—

Afforestation (forestry sector)

Under the afforestation programme, five schemes, viz. plantation for industrial and commercial users, fuelwood plantation, rehabilitation of degraded forests, development of minor forest produce and farm forestry were undertaken. The target under the afforestation programme was to undertake plantation in 2,273.10 hectares. Against this, 1,992.45 hectares were planted including 27.60 hectares under rubber plantation. Important species, such as sal, teak, chamal, korai, gamar, jam, bamboo, cane, rubber etc. were raised under the programme.

Soil conservation

Under the soil conservation programme, two schemes, viz. afforestation and revegetation work and horticultural practice in the old jhum areas were taken in hand. As against the target of 1,284 hectares, 1,040 hectares were covered under the soil conservation scheme. Species like sal, korai, gamar, sonal, chamal, jam etc. were raised under the schemes.

Plantation of Fast Growing Species

Under the programme for plantation of fast growing species taken up under the centrally sponsored scheme, 188.40 hectares were planted against the target of 320 hectares. Species like korai, eucalyptus, simul, garjan, etc. were planted under the scheme.

During the year under report, plantations could not be created according to programme due to disturbances created by some section of people. Some plantations were damaged by them.

Demarcation of Forest Boundary and Constitution of Reserved Forests.

So far, 2,486.01 sq. kms of forest area has been finally constituted as reserve forest and demarcation of 3,882.57 sq. kms of forest boundary completed. During the year, the work of demarcation of reserve forest was not taken up as the remaining forest areas were not finally constituted as reserve forest due to non-receipt of clearance from the forest settlement officers.

Construction of Forest Roads

1.56 kms of forest roads were constructed during the year as against the target of 8 kms. The target could not be achieved since greater attention had to be paid for the maintenance of the roads already constructed and there was no fund available.

Training

The following table will show the number of officers and students sent for undergoing training in different forest courses :—

Name of courses	Name of training institutions	Number sent for training (students)	Sessions	Year of completion of training
1	2	3	4	5
1. Diploma course	Dehra Dun	1	1965-67	1966-67
	—	4	1967-69	1968-69
2. Ranger's course	Dehra Dun	3	1965-67	1966-67
	Coimbatore	2	1965-67	1967-68
	Coimbatore	1	1966-68	1968-69
	Dehra Dun	1	1967-69	1968-69
3. Forester's course	West Bengal	6	1965-66	1966-67
	West Bengal	6	1966-67	1967-68
	West Bengal	12	1967-68	1968-69
	Assam	2	1965-66	1966-67
	Assam	1	1966-67	1967-68
	Assam	2	1967-68	1968-69
4. Forest Guard training	Shepahijala	26 guards	1967	1967-68
		23 „	1968	1968-69
			under going training)	

Forest Offences

During the year, 2,877 cases involving 3,544 person were detected. Adding 373 pending cases of the previous year the number of cases for disposal stood at 3250. Of these, 187 cases were disposed of in courts and 2,197 cases were adjudicated departmentally and 866 cases were pending at the close of the year.

Concessional Grants of Forest Produce

In addition to the normal free grants allowed to the bona-fide residents, a considerable quantity of forest produce, like bamboo, thatch, house posts etc. were allowed free of royalty or at concessional rates to persons whose houses were affected by cyclone, flood and fire.

Forest Revenue and Expenditure

During the year, an amount of Rs. 14,21,573 was realised as forest revenue as against Rs. 12,56,321 during 1966-67. An amount of Rs. 42,47,608.58 paise was spent during the year.

Reward and Punishment

During the year, 15 forest subordinates were rewarded for their meritorious work and 22 forest subordinates were punished for delinquency in duty after drawing up disciplinary proceedings.

Wild Life Preservation

Wild life continued to be protected. The wild life which became source of danger to human being were destroyed. During the year, four cases of illegal shooting of deer were detected and adjudicated departmentally.

Kheda Operation

During the year, no kheda operation was taken up. 29 elephants were, however, captured by mela sikar.

Flowering of Bamboos

Sporadic flowering of Rupai (*Dendrocalamus longispathus*) bamboo was noticed in many parts of Tripura.

HOME (POLICE) DEPARTMENT

General

The Police administration continued to be under the charge of the Inspector General of Police. The Inspector General of Police also continued to hold the charge of the Deputy Inspector General of the Border Security Force and Commandant General of the Home Guards.

The Border Security Force was responsible for the operational control of the Tripura-East Pakistan border. In addition to the existing battalions of the Border Security Force, one battalion from Uttar Pradesh and one battalion from Bihar performed border security duties under the operational control of the Border Security Force. One battalion from Andhra Pradesh performed internal security duties.

The Tripura Police on the whole continued to discharge their duties satisfactorily. During the year, 250 officers and 300 personnel of the Civil Police and 72 officers and 398 personnel of the Armed Police were rewarded for good work. 17 officers and 89 personnel of the Civil Police and 122 personnel of the Armed Police were departmentally punished for various delinquencies.

The total expenditure of the Police Organisation was Rs. 1,14,78, 282.12 paise as against the budget provision of Rs. 1,26,28,000/- during the year.

Law and Order

The law and order situation was kept under control. There were a few demonstrations launched by the leftist parties and the students on food and other political issues.

Inspite of the vigil maintained by the Border Security Force, Pakistani miscreants managed to sneak into Indian Territory and committed crimes. During the year under report, the number of incidents in the border areas increased. There were 18 incidents of kidnapping, 26 of cattle lifting and 51 involving trespass, raid, dacoity, etc. caused by Pakistani miscreants and the Pakistani Armed Forces, as against 20 incidents of kidnapping, 20 of cattle lifting, 43 of trespass, raid, arson, dacoity, etc. and 3 involving removal of boundary pillars during the previous year. The Pakistan Forces fired one round towards Belonia Bazar under Belonia Sub-Division and they resorted to heavy firing towards Bhagalpur under Sadar Sub-division.

The Mizo hostiles armed with rifles and pistols launched a surprise attack on a Police camp at Vangaun on 16. 11. 67 and caused death of 7 police personnel and looted away all the arms and ammunition of the camp. Subsequently, 44 Mizos were arrested and 8 arms recovered. The Mizo miscreants also burnt a non-tribal village named Hezachera under Kanchanpur Police Station on 9. 2. 68 causing death of 4 villagers by gun shot. A large number of domestic animals and huge properties were destroyed as a result of burning of the village. The Border Security Force were deployed in the vulnerable areas of the Tripura-Mizo border for the protection of life and property of the villagers.

There was an increase in the number of criminal cases during the year. The dacoity and robbery cases increased due to the hostile activities of the Mizos and Sankraks in certain areas of Kailashahar and Dharmanagar Sub-divisions and the uneasy food situation in the remote areas. In all 3,314 criminal cases were registered during the year 1967-68 as against 2,794 cases during 1966-67. The following table would show the number of criminal cases registered during the year as compared with the number of cases registered during the previous year :—

Year	Dacoity	Robbery	Burglary	Theft	Murder	Others	Total
1966-67	33	15	488	1071	24	1163	2794
1967-68	83	52	526	1122	23	1508	3314

Training of Police Personnel

The Police Training College sanctioned during 1966-67 started functioning during the year under report. One Assistant Commandant worked as Principal of the college under the direct supervision of the Commandant, Tripura Armed Police. During the year under report, 19 Sub-Inspectors, 19 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 8 Head Constables and 207 Constables were trained in the basic course. One Assistant Sub-Inspector, 10 Naiks and 32 Constables were also trained in specialised courses.

Refresher training courses for 7 personnel of the Armed Police and 312 personnel of the Civil Police were organised during the year. Training for 100 recruits was also arranged locally. Centralised training courses were arranged jointly by the Police and the Border Security Force Organisations. In addition, 3 Deputy Superintendents, one Inspector, 3 Sub-Inspectors, 14 Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 335 Constables of the Civil Police and 3 Sub-Inspectors, 3 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 7 Head Constables, 47 Naiks and 64 Constables of the Armed Police participated in different courses of training organised within and out-side Tripura.

During the year, 300 Home Guards were trained, thereby raising the number of the trained Home Guards to 3000 as against the target of 4,500. 1200 Home Guards were placed on duty for guarding the vulnerable areas, bridges, Government ration godowns and also sites for construction of roads.

Police Hospital

One 20-bedded Police Hospital continued to function at the headquarters where sick police personnel were treated in the out-door and in-door Departments.

Police Radio Grid

There were 59 Police Radio Grids during the year. Apart from the messages pertaining to law and order, important messages of various Departments of the Government were also transmitted through these Grids.

Civil Defence

The Civil Defence measures were continued during the year.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

There were 4 direction offices, 18 divisional offices and one independent sub-division under the Public Works Department during the year under report.

Communication

A sum of Rs. 101.62 lakhs was spent for construction and development of roads in Tripura during the year.

Survey operation of 192 kilometres of new alignments, construction of 100 kilometres of earthen formation on various new roads, metalling of 31 kilometres and black-topping of 34 kilometres of existing roads and construction of 78 S. P. T. bridges and culverts measuring 560 metres were completed during the year. In addition, survey operation of 160 kilometres of new alignments, formation of 168 kilometres of new roads, metalling of 64 kilometres and black-topping of 32 kilometres of existing roads and construction of 88 S. P. T. bridges and culverts measuring 820 metres were in progress at the end of the year under report. Works on construction of 11 permanent R. C. C. bridges mentioned in the table below also progressed well during the year :—

Name of bridges	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Progress achieved
1. Construction of permanent R. C. C. bridge over river Juri on Assam-Agartala road.	6.08	Completed except approach road.
2. Construction of permanent R. C. C. bridge over river Deo on Kailashahar-Kumar- ghat road.	8.87	70% Completed.

Name of bridges	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Progress achieved
3. Construction of R. C. C. permanent bridge over Dhalai on Assam-Agartala road.	5.16	30% Completed.
4. Construction of permanent R. C. C. bridge over Devtacherra on Assam-Agartala road.	5.54	38% „
5. Construction of permanent R. C. C. bridge over Ghora-maracherra on Assam-Agartala road.	4.05	58% „
6. Construction of permanent R. C. C. bridge over river Howrah on Assam-Agartala road.	5.04	Nearly completed.
7. Construction of permanent R. C. C. bridge over river Muhuri on Udaipur-Sabroom road.	14.29	90% Completed.
8. Construction of permanent R. C. C. bridge over River Gumti on Agartala-Bishramganj- Udaipur road.	18.76	90% „
9. Construction of permanent R. C.C. bridge over river Khowai on Khowai-Teliamura road.	16.39	33% „
10. Construction of permanent R. C. C. bridge over river Dhalai on Assam-Agartala road.	6.83	92% „

Name of bridges	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Progress achieved
11. Construction of permanent R. C. C. bridge over river Kulai on Assam-Agartala road.	5.93	90% Completed.

The following table shows important works completed during the year :—

Name of work	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Re-construction of temporary bridges over Barahaldicherra and Kumarghat-Nabhihampara road.	0.26
2. Re-construction of S. P. T. bridges over Andharcherra on Assam-Agartala road.	0.25
3. Replacement of S. P. T. bridges and culverts by permanent ones on Assam-Agartala road :—	
(i) Construction of R. C. C. culverts of 8' span at M. P. 121/F.	0.25
(ii) Construction of R. C. C. culverts of 8' span at M. P. 121/4-5F.	0.25
(iii) Construction of R. C. C. culverts of 8' span at M. P. 121/5-6 F.	0.25
(iv) Construction of R. C. C. culverts of 5' span at M. P. 121/6-7 F.	0.20
(v) Construction of R. C. C. culverts of 5' span at M. P. 122/0-1 F.	0.18
(vi) Construction of R. C. C. culverts of 10' span at M. P. 122/6-7 F.	0.27
(vii) Construction of R. C. C. culverts of 10' span at M. P. 122/7-8 F.	0.31

Name of work	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
(viii) Construction of R. C. C. culverts of 20' span at M. P. 122/4-5 F.	0.37
(ix) Construction of R. C. C. culverts of 8' span at M. P. 123/0-1 F.	0.26
(x) Construction of R. C. C. culverts of 10' span at M. P. 123/1-2 F.	0.34
(xi) Construction of R. C. C. culverts of 8' span at M. P. 123/3-4 F.	0.27
(xii) Construction of R. C. C. culverts of 10' span at M. P. 123/5-6 F.	0.33
4. Construction of a link road connecting old Agartala-Jogendranagar road to Block road near Tolakona school.	0.47
5. Replacement of S. P. T. bridges and culverts by permanent ones on Udaipur- Sabroom road at M. P. 0—26 F.	2.60
6. Reconstruction and metalling of the road from M. P. 1/5 F of Assam- Agartala road to Sarvoday Karma- mandir.	1.20
7. Improvement of Gandhigram-Bamutia road.	0.52
8. Construction of S. P. T. bridges and culverts on Rajnagar-Puranrajbari road- Section from Anandapur to Puranrajbari.	3.54
9. Construction of S. P. T. bridges (class XII loading) Khowai-Udna road.	1.12
10. Construction of S. P. T. bridges (class XII loading) on Gopalnagar-Bachibari road.	1.09

Name of work	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
11. Construction of S. P. T. bridges (class XII loading) on Chebri-Khowai Tea Garden road.	1.00
12. Metalling of Kumarghat-Nabihampara road.	5.00
13. Improvement of new Mogra road upto Arundhutinagar bazar.	2.00
14. Metalling of Gandhigram-Rangutia road.	4.52
15. Widening of metalled surface of Assam-Agartala road.	11.16

The following table would show the important works taken up during the year :—

Name of works	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Progress achieved
1. (a) Replacement of S. P. T. bridges and culverts by permanent R. C. C. culverts on Assam-Agartala road.	4.89	27% Completed.
(b) Improvement of Assam-Agartala road.	2.16	55% „
2. Metalling of Sonamura-Matinagar-Kalamcherra road.	6.27	10% „
3. Sonamura-Matinagar-Kalamcherra road. Construction of Diversion road.	0.50	50% „
4. Construction of S. P. T. bridges (over 20' span class XII) on Kumarghat-Kanchanpur road.	1.26	50% „
5. Construction of spunpipe culverts on Dharmanagar-Tilthaj road.	0.32	25% „

Name of work	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Progress achieved
6. Construction of S.P.T. bridge over river Lohar on Taltala-Rangutia link road.	0.28	Nearly completed.
7. Improvement of Kailashahar-Rangutia road.	3.21	Just started.
8. Construction of Ambassa-Bagafa road.	7.72	23% Completed.
9. Construction of Tufanialonga Tabari school road.	0.83	13% „
10. Construction of S.P.T. bridge (class-XII) over Andhar-manikcherra on Salbagan-Dum Dumia road.	25.00	Just started.
11. Construction of S.P.T. bridge (Class-XII) on Durgabari-cherra.	0.30	Just started.
12. Providing soil stabilisation coat on Harishnagar-Kona-ban road.	0.90	27% Completed.
13. Replacement of S. P. T. culverts on Agartala-Bisramganj road by permanent R. C. C. bridge of 20' span.	0.95	Just started.
14. Improvement of Udaipur town road (phase-II).	2.63	8% completed.
15. Improvement of Mohanpur-Chachu bazar road.	8.66	4% „
16. Improvement of foot tract from Naidya to Himmatpur.	0.28	60% „
17. Providing brick flat soling on Sonamura-Durgapur embankment-cum-road upto Durgapur S. B. School.	0.28	55% „

	Name of work	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Progress achieved
18.	Construction of S.P.T. bridge (class-XII) and R. C. C. spun pipe culverts on Gorjee-Tulamara road.	0.59	15% Completed.
19.	Construction of road from Bisramganj-Udaipur road to Salgarh bazar (upto right bank of Gumti).	0.30	17% „
20.	Construction of 2 S. P. T. culverts and one R. C. C. culvert on Nripendranagar-Noagown road via Nandanagar-Bankumari.	0.26	50% „
21.	Construction of one S. P. T. bridge and 2 R. C. C. spun-pipe culverts on Durgabari-Tufanialonga-Dum Dumia road.	0.21	75% „
22.	Construction of 2 S. P. T. bridges and 2 R. C. C. spun-pipe culverts in the portion of the road from Rarmukh to Barjosh.	0.27	Nearly completed.
23.	Construction of 2 S. P. T. bridges and 2 R. C. C. spun-pipe culverts on Kamalghat Chachuria bazar road.	0.36	Nearly completed.
24.	Improvement of S. P. T. bridges over Harishnagar-Konaban road.	0.46	Just started.
25.	Improvement of west Joy-nagar road.	0.51	6% Completed.

Name of work	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Progress achieved
26. Construction of S. P. T. bridges and spunpipe culverts on Natun bazar-Tirthamukh road.	3.34	35% Completed.

The important works taken up previously but not completed during the year are indicated in the table below :—

Name of work	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Progress achieved
1. Assam-Agartala road		
(a) Resectioning & carpeting M. P. 0-16.	34.16	68% Completed.
(b) Replacement of S. P. T. bridges and culverts by permanent R. C. C. culverts :—		
(i) M. P. 16-48	2.72	99% „
(ii) M. P. 48-87	4.60	85% „
(iii) M. P. 104-120	5.61	25% „
(iv) M. P. 120-124	7.56	50% „
2. Construction of Ambassa-Bogafa road		
(a) Sector-II (M. P. 0-7)	4.65	50% „
(b) Sector-II (M. P. 7-10)	4.40	20% „
(c) Sector-II (M. P. 10-14)	3.61	72% „
(d) Construction of spunpipe culverts :—		
(i) Sector-I (M. P. 0-9)	3.85	30% „
(ii) Sector-I (M. P. 9-16)	1.94	18% „
(iii) Sector-I (M. P. 16-24)	3.41	15% „
3. Construction of Manu-Kanchanpur-Jumpui road (Section from Manu to Kanchanpur)		
(i) Group-I (M. P. 0-5)	2.42	67% Completed.
(ii) Group-II (M. P. 5-10)	2.55	10 „

Name of work	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Progress achieved
4. Metalling of Kumarghat-Kanchanpur road (Group-II)		
(a) Group-II (M. P. 8-18)	6.22	55% Completed.
(b) Group-II (M. P. 18-26)	5.15	2% „
5. Construction of S. P. T. bridges on Kumarghat-Kanchanpur road (M. P. 13-26)	0.99	50% „
6. Black -topping of Agartala-Simna road		
(i) Portion from Kamalghat to Mohanpur.	3.69	54% „
7. Widening of Kalacherra-Padmabill road.	3.16	30% „
8. Improvement of Sub-divisional town roads		
(i) Kailashahar town road.	4.11	21% „
(ii) Kamalpur town road	1.35	18% „
(iii) Sonamura town road	6.67	50% „
(iv) Udaipur town road (Phase-I)	5.49	48% „
(v) Khowai town road	3.46	10% „
(vi) Sabroom town road	3.33	Just started
(vii) Amarpur town road	3.12	27% Completed.
9. Construction of Muhuripur Hrishyamukh road.	7.88	35% „
10. Construction of Amarpur-Chellagong-Jalaya road.	8.82	70% „
11. Metalling of Belonia Hrishyamukh road.	6.64	70% „
12. Construction & metalling of Konaban-Durganagar road.	5.79	52% „

Name of Works	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Progress achieved
13. Construction of S. P. T. bridges and culverts on the road from Srikantabari to Udaipur-Sabroom road.	3.07	55% Completed
14. Improvement of 6 roads of town Pratapgarh.	6.95	3% „
15. Metalling of Belonia-Rajnagar road.	5.83	73% „
16. Widening and metalling of Bisalgarh-Kamthana road.		
(i) M.P. 0-3	3.70	55% „
(ii) M.P. 3-5	2.20	90% „
17. Construction of Amarpur Bankabari road.	3.28	70% „
18. Construction of Manubazar Samarendraganj road.	9.88	53% „
19. Construction of Natunbazar Tirthamukh road.	7.35	55% „
20. Black-topping of Udaipur-Amarpur road.	9.79	30% „

Buildings

The Department constructed various buildings required by various Departments of the Government.

The following were some of the important buildings constructed during the year :—

Name of Works	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Veterinary dispensary (including staff quarters) at Amarpur.	0.22
2. Assembly centre for storage of milk at Teliamura.	1.05
3. Sub-divisional hospital (including kitchen and infections ward) at Amarpur.	1.38

Name of work	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
4. Primary Health Centre (including staff quarters) at Kalyanpur.	2.39
5. New morgue building for G. B. hospital, Agartala.	0.33
6. Tehsil office and staff quarters at Kamalpur.	0.57
7. Tehsil office and staff quarters at Salema.	0.63
8. Tehsil office and staff quarters at Kalyanpur.	0.54
9. S. D. O's office and court at Khowai.	2.23
10. Tehsil office and staff quarters at Mohanpur.	0.75
11. Tehsil office and staff quarters at Ishan Chandranagar.	0.80
12. Higher Secondary School at Teliamura.	3.45
13. Birendranagar Adarsha Pathsala at Jirania.	2.21
14. Polytechnic Institute at Narsingarh.	
(i) Block I for accommodation of Students.	0.50
(ii) Block II for accommodation of Students.	0.50
(iii) Block III for accommodation of Students.	0.50
(iv) Extension of Institute buildings.	4.01
(v) Smithy shop.	0.37
(vi) Examination hall-cum-Auditorium.	2.02
(vii) Automobile workshop.	1.39
15. Small stadium for M.B.B. College at Agartala.	0.63
16. Experimental Model School attached to B. T. College, Agartala.	1.94
17. Accommodation for eri-demonstration farm at Karamcherra.	0.27

Name of work	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
18. Expansion of Industrial Estate, Arundhutinagar.	1.29
19. Laboratory building and 2 quarters for Research Assistants at Arundhutinagar.	1.28
20. Godown building at Arundhutinagar under Plant Protection Scheme.	0.30
21. B.O.P. at Asharambari.	0.58
22. Accommodation for police personnel at Kanchanpur and Damcherra area.	0.92
23. Residential accommodation for the staff of the Executive Engineer, Teliamura.	1.76
24. Tower in the Central Jail, Agartala.	0.43

The following were some of the important constructions taken up during the year :—

Name of works	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Food storage godown (200 tonnes capacity) and staff quarters at Chellagong.	0.89
2. Tehsil office and staff quarters at Takerjala.	0.80
3. Senior Basic School at Natunbazar.	0.13
4. Engineering College at Jirania.	
(i) Installation of tube-well (6"x10' dia).	0.49
(ii) Service road.	1.69
5. Building for Shri Krishna Junior Basic School at Khowai.	0.17
6. Senior Basic School at Ganki, Khowai.	0.16
7. Higher Secondary School, boarding house and staff quarters at Charipara.	5.73
8. Higher Secondary School (including boarding house and staff quarters) at Mohanpur.	5.92
9. Biology block for M. B. B. College, at Agartala	8.09

	Name of works	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
10.	Higher Secondary School (including hostel and staff quarters) at Manubazar.	5.92
11.	Higher Secondary School (including hostel and staff quarters) at Hrishyamukh.	5.92
12.	Veterinary dispensary and staff quarters at Amarpur.	0.23
13.	4 type-I quarters for Poultry Extension Centre at Radhakishorepur.	0.25
14.	Assembly centre for storage of milk and staff quarters at Bisramganj.	0.95
15.	Gandhigram Poultry Farm	
	(i) Layer house.	2.43
	(ii) Staff quarters.	1.43
16.	Buildings for Police out-post and staff quarters at Nutanbazar.	0.37
17.	Cement storage godown (200 tonnes capacity) and staff quarters at Amarpur.	0.37
18.	Extension of maternity ward of V. M. Hospital, Agartala.	1.56
19.	40 bedded general ward for G. B. Hospital, Agartala.	2.31
20.	6 sheds for Industrial Estate at Badhar-ghat.	1.75
21.	Seed storage godowns at Howaibari and Moharcherra and quarters for V.L.Ws.	0.50
22.	2 type-V and one type-VI quarters at Kunjaban township and 4 type-V quarters with garages.	1.79

The important constructions taken up earlier and continued during the year under report are indicated below :—

Name of work	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Progress achieved	
1. Higher Secondary School (including hostel and staff quarters) at Bilthai.	5.92	21% completed	
2. Junior Basic School at Joynagar.	1.18	60%	„
3. Extension of Bani Vidya- pith Girls' Higher Sec- ondary School	2.77	60%	„
4. Museum building at Agartala.	4.34	78%	„
5. Music Academy at Agartala.	1.01	50%	„
6. Rabindra Sata Barsiki Bhaban, Agartala.	3.61	5%	„
7. Seminar building for M.B.B. College.	3.10	95%	„
8. Extension of M. B. B. College.	11.05	68%	„
9. K. C. Girls' Higher Secondary School, Board- ing house and staff quarters at Kamalpur.	5.92	30%	„
10. Girls' College (Phase-I) at Agartala.	4.48	66%	„
11. Girls' College (Phase-II) at Agartala.	4.34	34%	„
12. Science block for B.T. Higher secondary School at Agartala.	2.75	53%	„
13. Higher Secondary School at Navagram.	3.61	57%	„
14. Udaipur Girls' Secondary School.	3.96	90%	„
15. Higher Secondary School at Sonamura.	4.44	88%	„

	Name of work	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Progress achieved	
16.	Higher Secondary School Hostel and staff quarters at Barpathari.	5.92	6%	Completed
17.	Higher Secondary School boarding and staff quarters at Kalyanpur	5.92	20%	„
18.	Engineering College at Jirania.			
	(i) 2 Workshop buildings.	2.13	80%	„
	(ii) 8 workshop buildings and general stores	2.10	30%	„
	(iii) 8 workshops (machine shop and carpentry).	2.70	35%	„
	(iv) Hostel for 120 students.	2.64	30%	„
	(v) 8 type-IV quarters.	1.71	20%	„
	(vi) 4 type-V quarters.	1.39	14%	„
	(vii) 12 type-II quarters.	1.25	30%	„
19.	Dispensary building and staff quarters at Gandha cherra	1.51	16%	„
20.	Dye house at Agartala.	0.37	66%	„
21.	Assembly Centre and staff quarters at Teliamura.	0.96	66%	„
22.	Factory building, stores and staff quarters for Industrial Training Insti- tute at Bagafa.	0.96	50%	„
23.	4 transit godowns (1000 tonnes capacity each) near Dharmanagar Rail- way station.	8.95	70%	„
24.	2 Food storage godowns at Arundhutinagar.	3.67	40%	„
25.	Food storage godown (500 tonnes capacity) at Manu.	0.78	30%	„

	Name of works	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Progress achieved
26.	Transit godown for public Works Department near Dharmanagar railway station	3.39	55% Completed
27.	Office buildings of the Superintending Engineer (Electrical) and the Executive Engineer (Electrical) at Agartala	1.19	50% „
28.	Expansion of Tripura Press building in the Secretariat compound.	1.00	50% „

Power

An amount of Rs. 64.23 lakhs was spent during the year for implementation of different schemes for generation of power.

The installed capacity for power generation in the power houses of Tripura was raised to 2761 KW as against 2661 KW in the previous year.

4 new localities were electrified during the year. The total number of localities electrified upto the end of the year stood at 49.

The work in connection with procurement of power from Assam was in progress during the year.

The main work of the Gumti-Hydro-Electric Project was awarded to M/S. N.P.C.C., Ltd. The manufacture and supply of equipment for the Project was entrusted to M/S. Heavy Electricals, Bhopal. The other works of the project progressed well during the year.

The scheme for installation of one 500 KW generating set at Agartala power house was sanctioned. Action for procurement of the set through the D. G. S. & D was taken.

Minor Irrigation

An amount of Rs. 6.22 lakhs was spent during the year for implementation of the minor irrigation schemes.

38 existing minor irrigation schemes were continued during the year under report. An area of 12,500 acres were brought under minor irrigation.

5 electrically operated lift irrigation schemes, 2 artision flow tubewell schemes, 5 reclamation schemes and 7 drainage schemes were taken up during the year.

Flood Protection Works

An amount of Rs. 11.35 lakhs was spent during the year on account of flood protection works.

Flood protection and erosion control works at Agartala, Sonamura, Belonia, Sabroom, Kailashahar, Udaipur and in some other important localities were undertaken during the year.

The following important works were continued during the year :—

Name of work	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Progress achieved
1. Khowai town protection scheme.	7.57	60% Completed
2 Rudrasagar flood protection scheme.	8.55	2% „
3. Erosion control of river Gumti near Salgarah bazar.	0.81	Nearing completion
4. Tagari reclamation scheme under Kailashahar.	0.68	62% Completed
5. Mohanbhog drainage scheme under Sonamura.	1.23	15% „
6 Takerjala reclamation scheme under Sonamura.	0.98	5% „
7. Emergency protection work for erosion control of river Muhuri, at Belonia.	3.31	75% „

Name of work	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Progress achieved
8. Hadra-Shilaghati flood protection scheme at Udaipur.	4.46	16% Completed
9. Burima flood protection scheme near Bishalgarh-Excavation of a diversion canal at Durganagar.	1.44	18% „
10. Raising and widening of Sonamura-Durgapur embankment.	3.91	63% „

PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT

Press Publicity and Publications

During the year the Publicity Department maintained regular contact with the editors of the local papers and the representatives of the outside newspapers and the news agencies as usual. Press notes, feature articles, handouts, etc. were regularly issued to the local press and sometimes to the Calcutta press direct and also to the Calcutta and Delhi stations of All India Radio. Photos on various activities of the Government were sent to the press for publication. Blocks were made of some such photos and were sent to the local papers for publication. One weekly newspaper "Tribeg" was published in Bengali regularly and the newspaper was sent to local offices, all Sub-divisions and even in rural areas. A book called "This is Tripura" was brought out on the occasion of All India Gymnastic Competition which was held in Agartala in December, 1967. The book contained in short a background of the History of Tripura and its development since integration of this State with the Indian Union. As in previous years the brochure entitled "Tripura on the March" was published. The brochure contained an outline of the development work undertaken by the various Departments of the Government under the Five Year Plans and the Annual Plan 1967-68. Besides, some folders, pamphlets and posters on different subjects were also published during the year.

Press round-up

Short round-ups of all items concerning the Government appearing in the press whether in the form of newsitems, letters or editorials were prepared and sent to the Chief Commissioner, Chief Minister, Ministers and Secretaries regularly.

Photography

Movie and still photos of the important activities of various Departments were taken regularly. Important photos

were sent to the local press and the press in Calcutta and Delhi for publication. Some of the photos were enlarged for display in the exhibitions.

Mikes and Tape Recorders

Mikes were supplied to various Departments and Offices for use. One set of mike was sent to each of the Additional Sub-divisional Officers for their use. Tape Recorders were liberally used to cover the important functions and to record the speeches of the Chief Commissioner, Chief Minister, Ministers and the visiting dignitaries.

Cinema Slides

27 Cinema slides were made on various developmental activities of the Government for display in the cinema houses. 41 cinema slides were received from the Government of India and the display of the slides in the cinema houses was arranged.

Folk Entertainment Unit

The most important event of the year was the opening of a drama and puppet unit by Dr. Triguna Sen, Union Minister of Education. On this occasion, a five-day programme was observed which included a drama, a puppet show, folk dance, Manipuri dance, Tribal dance, cultural music etc. The programmes of holding various cultural functions, folk dances were continued. 11 cultural functions, 13 pala kirtans, 3 kabigans, 13 Manipuri rashlilas, 12 dramas, 7 tribal dances and 13 jatras were held during the year.

Rural Publicity

At the instance of the Planning Commission, a scheme for stationing publicity units in all sub-divisional headquarters was adopted. During the year four Sub-divisional Public Relations Officers were appointed at Agartala, Kailasahar,

Udaipur and Belonia. These officers were specially entrusted with the responsibilities of undertaking extensive tours in the rural and tribal areas in the interior to convey the message of the Government to the people and vice versa.

Documentary Films and Cinema Show

158 Documentary Films with Indian Newsreels were received from the Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting of the Government of India. These were shown to the people all over the Territory by the Field Publicity Unit. Three feature films were purchased for display mainly in the rural areas. Cinema shows were the most attractive features in fairs, exhibitions and at the market places on market days throughout the Territory and in all 475 cinema shows were held during the year.

Exhibitions

The exhibition Unit of the Department earned additional popularity during the year. In all, 14 exhibitions were held during the year in the Sub-divisional towns and in inaccessible areas, such as, Manu Bankul, Kanchanpur, Dhumachhara, Bulangpasa and Dumburnagar.

Radio Rural Forums

A four-day seminar of the conveners of the Radio Rural Forums of Tripura was held during the year. 56 conveners from various Radio Rural Forums participated in the seminar which was inaugurated by the Chief Minister. Experts on agriculture, family planning, horticulture, fishery, animal husbandry, social welfare, panchayat and co-operative addressed the seminar. 69 Radio Rural Forums were organised during the year.

Tourism

A scheme on the development of tourism in Tripura was adopted during the year. "Shwet Mahal" in the Palace Compound was hired with a view to converting it into a tourist lodge. Display advertisements on tourism were published in the local papers and in some important papers published from outside.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT

AGARTALA MUNICIPALITY

The management of the Agartala Municipality continued to remain under an Administrator.

Necessary measures for the preservation of health and sanitation of the Agartala town were taken. The general condition of health of the town population was on the whole satisfactory.

The total income of the Municipality derived from taxes, fees, etc., was Rs. 4,61,050/- and the total expenditure was Rs. 7,00,791/- during the year. The deficit was met out of the grants received from the Government.

The scheme for the construction of drainage, water works and development of Agartala town were continued.

An annual recurring grant of Rs. 20,000/- and an addition grant of Rs. 2,35,000/- were given to the Municipality to cover the deficit of normal budget of 1967-68. Besides an amount of Rs. 20,000 for construction of roads, an amount of Rs. 50,000/- for construction of a bus stand and an amount of Rs. 7,98,000/- for implementation and maintenance of water supply scheme were given as grants to the Agartala Municipality during the year under report.

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